INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1900.

VOL. XVII NO. 9-- BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 11 1929 ONE ANNA

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. 329

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
12 Jan.	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£84	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru ..	6th Jan.	11th Jan.
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd "	16th "
Heijin Maru ..	2nd "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	24th "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th "	12th "
Chifuku Maru ..	10th Feb.	24th "
Heinan Maru ..	20th "	28th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
*	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
11th Jan.	Vasna ...	Busreh via Karachi,
12th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
14th "	Vit ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
16th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	27 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 "	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 "	27 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Treasurer.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**
No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.
For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22907.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED NURSE, preferably a Muhammadan for four months for work during the current Haj Pilgrim Season on Rs. 40/- per month. Candidates should apply with copies of certificates, not later than the 14th January, 1929. H. E. BUTLER, Dy. Commissioner of Police, (Port) Bombay.)

▲ 31610

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM requires RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, holding M. B. B. S. diploma. Applicants must have had considerable experience in controlling of Sanitary and Health conditions. Outside practise permissible. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2218 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

▲ 31602

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

▲ 31374

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO, Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by Mr. Herbert V. Lee and Mr. Moolji Haridas, Joint Liquidators of the above Company for the purchase of a number of decrees obtained by the Company for arrears of calls in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and the Bombay Small Causes Court which the Liquidators intend to sell off. Particulars of the decrees and the conditions of sale relating thereto as also the form of offers may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom all offers are to be sent at the undermentioned address on or before the 22nd day of January 1929.

Dated this 4th day of January 1929.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Liquidators,
13-19, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
31580

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

THERE will be a Special Check of Season Tickets from
13th to 18th January, 1929.
SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS will assist by having their tickets ready to show at

VICTORIA TERMINUS,
MASJID,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BYCULLA,

as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th December, 1928.
31555

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.
Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.
Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.
31601

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; (2) the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras; (3) the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta; (4) the Muir Central College, Allahabad; and (5) the Government High School, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), from Tuesday, the 2nd April, to Monday, the 8th April, 1929, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on SUNDAY, the 7th April. At the Calcutta centre the examination will be held from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. instead of from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m.

Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate must, as per the regulations, reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1929. Applications received after this date will not be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed form, copies of which can be had from the undersigned. CHEQUES AND DRAFTS SENT IN PAYMENT OF FEES MUST BE PAYABLE IN BOMBAY. Fees accepted will on no account be refunded, or preserved for a subsequent examination.

The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the second week of March, 1929, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay, 9th January, 1929.
31615

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTANCY.

1. THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and (2) the Government High School, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), from TUESDAY, the 2nd April, to MONDAY, the 8th April, 1929, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on SUNDAY, the 7th April.

2. Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1929. Fees accepted will on no account be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination. Applications received after the 31st January will NOT be accepted. Cheques and drafts sent in payment of fees must be payable in Bombay. Copies of the form of application can be had from the undersigned.

3. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the 2nd week of March, 1929, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay, 9th January, 1929.
31614

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that TUESDAY, the 29th of January, 1929, has been fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as the day for taking the poll for the ensuing General Ward Elections and employers of labour are requested, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to be so good as to afford all possible facilities to their employees for registering their votes on the aforesaid Polling Day.

G. V. DESHMUKH,
President.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 8th January, 1929.
31616

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th January 1929 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Shareholders of G. A. HARTLAND & CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation), held on 27th December, 1928, it was

"Resolved that as the Company has no assets or cash in hand to pay up the liabilities and as the Creditors of the Company refused to contribute any funds towards the expenses to fight out a claim in England against the Mixtrol Oil Company of London for abruptly cancelling their Agency in their Meeting held on 6th October, 1928, the Company be and is hereby dissolved finally and that all the Books and Vouchers be destroyed."

31618

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 12156/151 of 1928.

Under rule 4 of the rules made under clause (c), sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby prohibits vehicles from standing or halting on Hornby Vellard.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 29th November, 1928.
31617

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1929 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February 1929, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 7th day of January, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
31609

Novel German Treatment
"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science" Incurables cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhœa, Venereal Diseases, etc.
Dr. S. CHOWDRY, B.A.M.D., Biochemist, 77, [illegible] Street, Calcutta.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 451 of 1895. Re: Henry William Blake.
No. 47 of 1896. Re: Hormasji Shapurji Choksey.
No. 120 of 1912. Re: Kutbudin Abdul Latif.
No. 276 of 1914. Re: Nanabhai Govindji Chitre.
No. 250 & 314 of 1914. Re; Mahomed Ismail Memon & ors. traded as Haji Sidick Esmail.
No. 153 of 1915. Re: Mohanji Valji Khoja.
No. 622 of 1915. Re: Hariba Avdaji Shinde.
No. 585 of 1916. Re: Punamchand Magonlal.
No. 652 of 1916. Re: B. K. Bomoji.
No. 1396 of 1926. Re: Mancherji Manekje Madon.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended to declare a first and final dividend in the above estates. Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the undersigned will proceed to make a first and final dividend without regard to such claims.

All persons, having claims against the Official Assignee in the above-mentioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1929.
P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee, Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
31619

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ERARD'S PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, ETC., ETC. VERY LITTLE USED.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cumballa Hill House," next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Ltd., Cumballa Hill, the valuable furniture, glass crockery, platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, electric lamps, cabinets, ornaments, writing tables, Chesterfields and drawing-room suites, Erard's Piano, Gramophone, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables, hall stands, ice boxes etc., etc.

The property of a European Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th January 1929, at 3 P. M. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 155-A: Case No. 575: Dharavi.

Building St. Nos. 91-99; 68-72; 60-70; Case Nos. 123: 224; Narayan Dhurod Street, Memonwada Road and Bhaji pala Street.

MENESSE AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
PRESENTS
HAY FEVER
A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARY PICKFORD
In her Latest and Best
MY BEST GIRL
A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE IN 7 REELS.
A Symphony of Laughter, Adventure and Thrilling Suspense but its theme—the Quivering background of a Cello Melody is—Love!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE LADIES
with
MAY MCAVOY, MALCOLM MCGREGOR & HEDDA HOPPER.
THE ROMANCE OF A CIGARETTE GIRL AND A DANCING FOOL.

Cook EASY
Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Gangaldas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 12th Instant.
WILL BE RELEASED
HEER-RAJHAN OR HOOR-I-PUNJAB
STARRING
SULOCHANA and BILLIMORIA
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 9th instant;—

March Highest 20.05 (2-54 p.m.), lowest 19.75 (10-13 a.m.).

New York market advanced on short covering and Wall St. buying. Tone of market very good.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 9th instant:—

"Official Fertilizer Association" says:—Sales for five months ending December 618,679 tons, compared 710,917 year ago and 606,774 in 1926.

Association says:—Sales suggest lessened use of fertilizer for crop 1929.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) "Basis is improving. Liquidation appears over."

(2) "Very small market. Basis inclined to steady."

From New York:—"Cotton firm with small offerings, some trade buying, local and outside covering, market seems to be sold out. Liquidation has been heavy but on the decline Spinners reported heavy buyers. Mraket is in a healthy condition. Think market may likely work higher level gradually and advise laying on all breaks."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect higher market irregularly."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on favourable spot markets and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.

March	20.04 plus .19
May	20.04 plus .18
July	19.67 plus .18
October	19.48 plus .20
December	19.25 plus .16
Middling Spot	20.25 plus .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 9.

March	19.37 plus .30
May	19.41
Middling Spot	19.17 plus .28

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 9.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	19.84
May	19.83
July	19.47

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	19.83
May	19.85
July	19.49

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

March	19.18
May	19.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 9.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £148.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1|2.
National Bank £52 1|2.
Eastern Bank £6 3|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90 3|8.
Conversion Loan £79 5|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £101 3|8.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £53 1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1|8.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1|8.
Consols £56 1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £102 7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 7|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—42|9 Jan Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—43 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—45|3 Afloat Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—No offerings.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:5:0 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £17:12:6 Jan. Feb. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:0:0 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Paid.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 9-1-29	7216000	6812000
,, Yesterday do.	31000	19000
Exports to date do.	5082000	4178500
Stock at Ports 4-1-29	2334000	2495000
,, Interior Towns do.	1241000	1299000
,, Liverpool 4-1-29	961000	863000
Visible Supply 4-1-29	5982000	5976000
Quantity in Sight do.	11542000	10503000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

	Opening	Closing.
January	10.19	10.17 plus .01
February		10.17 plus .02
March	10.24	10.21 plus .01
April		10.22 plus .01
May	10.28	10.25 plus .01
June		10.21 plus .01
July	10.25	10.22 plus .01
August		10.15 plus .02
September		10.10 plus .08
October	10.06	10.05 plus .03
November		10.00 plus .03
December		10.01 plus .03
January		10.00 plus .03
Middling Spot		10.19 plus .08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Scinde Fully Good	7.25 plus .05
Scinde Fine	7.50 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	7.75 plus .05
Bengal Good	7.00 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	7.25 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.50 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.60 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.90 plus .05
Oomra Fine	8.20 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	8.70 plus .05
Broach Fine	8.95 plus .05
Broach Superfine	9.20 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

January	18.29 plus .01
February	18.29 plus .01
March	18.51 —.02
April	18.51 —.02
May	18.65 —.03
June	18.61 —.03
July	18.65 —.05
August	18.65 —.05
September	18.69 —.05
October	18.62 —.05
November	18.68 —.03
December	18.68 —.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.90

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 9.

Silver.—Market is Steady.

Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:5:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 9.

Interest Day to day Loans	3-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12 08-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.73
T.T. Milan on London	92.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	168.75

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:15:0 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:2:6 Apl.-May. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton. £15:10:0 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £18:16:3 Jan. Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEATS.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Mar. close at 9|0d. 3|4d.
May close at 9|1s. 3|4d.
July close at 9|3d. 3|4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 116 5|8 cents.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 9.

Demand Bills	484.68

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Jan-March per cwt ——
July-Sept per cwt 12|4-1|2
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|6
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per cwt 12|5-3|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per cwt 12|6-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 0|9-3|4 Sellers

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 9.

Copper English Best Selected £77 1|8.
Copper Braziers £86 1|2.
Yellow Metal £68 3|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21 7|8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 1|2.
Tin English Ingots £225 1|2.
Quicksilver per bottle (75 lb) £22 1|4.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The local market opened at Rs. 355 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 354/8 on profit taking. There was good support and prices improved to Rs. 355/2. Liverpool opened 8 points higher and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	355	0	0
Oomra D./J.	318	8	0
Oomra March	320	0	0
Bengal D./J.	275	0	0
Bengal March	280	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The Forward Market opened steady at Rs. 354/6 and declined As. 4/ per candy on local selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	354/2
Oomra D/J.	316/8
Oomra March	318/8
Bengal D/J.	272
Bengal March	277/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

January	252.70+4.80
April	237.50+3.20
July	233.50+1.60

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Bengal 274 D/J.
Bengal 279 March
Broach 354 A/M.
Oomra 317 D/J.
Oomra 319 March

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	289	284	276	269
Sindh	291	286	278	271
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	289	284	276	269
Oomra No. 3	330	325	319	309
C. P. No. 1	350	345	339	329
C. P. No. 2	340	335	329	319
Khandesh			301	291

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

200 E. Spinner and Co. Manmar 250
200 Do. Pachora 250
100 Do. Mathia 274
100 H. Nenshi and Co. Shegaon 303
100 Tata and Co. Bailhongal 318
100 Volkart Bros. Muthia 271
100 Perystal and Co. Nagar 295
100 A. Damodar Jalgaon 295
100 Do. Chopda 293
100 Do. Shegaon 304
500 Do. Wun 327-1/2
200 S. J. Devid Mill Ujjain 330
100 Nisso and Co. C. P. No. 1 321-1/2
100 Do. Dharwa 311-1/2
100 Japan T. and Co. Saoner 337
100 Do. Arvi 314
100 Forbes and Co. Karanja 318
100 Do. Dhulia 259

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

	New ready Red leafy.	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	285	.....
Bengal Fine	275	.....
Bengal FG.	270	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	325	315/20
Arvi Fine	325	315/20
Amraoti Fine	320	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	318	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	285/90
Khandesh Fine	300	275
Muthia Fine	290	280
Muthia FG.	285	270
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	340	315
Purna FG. GS.	340	315
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	330	315
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	310
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach FG.	.....	.....
Western MG.	.....	320
Cambodia	.....	370
Miraj/Sangli	.....	350/60
Compta Good	.....	350/60
Jinja	.....	520

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

In Full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday, This year	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	6,001	123,653	126,596
Central India	4,160	60,937	85,322
Barsi and Nagar	4,042	68,171	108,834
Hyderabad-Baorani	1,480	23,257	39,345
Berar	9,761	306,167	281,832
Central Provinces	2,878	151,512	109,707
Total Oomras	28,322	733,697	751,636
Dholera	600	22,698	37,106
N. W. Provinces	720	51,279	58,526
Rajputana	809	12,828	14,285
Sind-Punjab	415	18,392	64,453
Broach		3,455	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar		8,354	3,126
Westerns-Northerns	2	7,045	3,188
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		3,379	7,025
Persian		645	2,962
American		1,935	19,653
Egyptian & African	18	15,745	8,642
Commilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	30,881	88,469	973,263

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In Full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 3rd Jan. Yesterday This year	Last year
Europe	4,263	249,231	157,144
Japan & China	14,842	434,719	175,518
Coast Ports	496	467	8,987
Up-country by Rail		48,630	29,262
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		40,922	76,091
Total	19,601	772,969	447,002

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 10.

SILVER.

London Ready 26/6.
London Forward 26/7
America Cent 57/12
China Op. 2/7/8, Closing 2/7/8
Ready 59/13
Poush Op. 59/12, Hi. 59/13, Lo 59/11, now (6 p.m.) 59/12
Tejimundi -/8/
Magh Op. 60/, Hi 60/1, Lo. 59/13, now (6 p.m.) 60/
Tejimundi 0/13/0

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Poush 21/6 /6
Magh 21/6/9
National City 21/7/9
N. Manordass 21/6/9
N. Motilal 21/6/6

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 10.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D L 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125-1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 122-1/2
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 176
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 10th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 9/16 9th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19-1/2 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 9th inst. p
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 84-4-11-1/2 9th inst. £4-4.11.1/2 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-3/8 9th inst. 26-3/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 7/16 9th inst. 26 7/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-5/8 9th inst. 57-1/2 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4-3/8 p.c. 9th inst. 4-3/8 p.c. 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 13/32 p.c. 9th inst. 4 7/16 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3/4 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Castorseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 50-10, Highest Rs. 50-11-6, Lowest Rs. 50-9, Closing Rs. 50-9-6.
Cottonseeds:—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-11-7 1|2, Highest Rs. Nil, Lowest Rs. Nil, Closing Rs. 4-11-9.
Cottonseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 4-13-6, Highest Rs. Nil, Lowest Rs. 4-13-4 1|2, Closing Rs. 4-13-6.
Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery February Opening Rs. 53-6, Highest Rs. 53-10, Lowest Rs. Nil, Closing Rs. 53-8-6.
Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 55-10, Highest Rs. 55-13-6, Lowest Rs. Nil, Closing Rs. 55-11-9.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

(The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations.)
Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 613 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 133 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55 per ton.

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Jan 10.

Ruling rates in Bombay Bazars for undermentioned brands of Burmah-Shell:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell cases per case	8	15	6
Waterlily cases per case	8	11	6
Firefly cases per case	8	7	6
Swastika Brand Tins per pair	6	11	6
Rising Sun Brand Tins per pair	6	11	6
Rising Sun Brand Tins per pair	6	9	6
Chukker Brand Tins per pair	6	9	6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	5	5	6
Chukker Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	5	5	6
Swan Brand Tins per pair	6	1	6
Victoria Brand Tins per pair	6	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4	13	6
Victoria Brand Bulk per 8 per Imperial gallons	4	13	6

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Quiet but Steady

HYDROS REACHING LOW LEVELS

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Cotton mill shares opened steady and after little initial buying prices ruled somewhat quiet with a small business. Tata

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Bombay Dyeing 860, 58, 56-14, 58.
Century 400, 399, 96, 97.
Colaba 147, 46.
Crescent 137, 35.
Fazul 770, 67, 66, 68.
Indore 395, 93.
Madhowji 53.
Nagpur 502, 500, 2.
New Great 236, 32, 30, 33.
Pearl 496, 94, 95, 92, 93.
Simplex 77, 76, 77.
Swadeshi 457, 51, 53.
Burma 548, 50, 48, 47.
Hydro 1115, 12, 7, 8, 7, 8.
Tram 153, 53-2.
Deff. 288, 87, 86, 86-14.
Ord. 80-12, 8, 4, 2, 4.
Bundi 20-12, 21, 20-14.
Indian 353, 55, 54, 55.
Katni Ord. 250, 48.
Alcock 346, 45, 41, 43.

Hydros ruled weak on increased offerings. Cement shares ruled rather steady. Tata Iron shares ruled quiet but steady.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Jan. 10

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (1000) 352/8
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0. 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 858/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 302/8
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 393.12
Crescent (100) Rs. 135
Colaba Land (100) Rs. 146/4
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 9-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93.12
Elphinstone (100) nil, 10.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 768.12
Finlay (100) O. 113/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 125.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 393.12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 232-8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (500) 16
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2 206.4
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75—d. 1502/8
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 53/12
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Coculdas (1000) 60, 1300
New Great Mills (250) (100) 233.12
Ptbaney Mills (200) (10) 7-1/2 212-8
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102-8
Pearl Mills (250) 493.12
Phonix (100) (yr. 25) 360
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simplex (250) 77.8
Sholapur (100) 3255, 5500.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadesh Mills (100) 15xd. 453.12
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2412-8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 857-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs nil 348.12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 847.8
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 851-4.
Tata Oil (100) 32.
Bombay Steam Co. (255) xd. 238/2
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 5.2
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 39 p.c 180
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11.2
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd up) Rs. 7 xd. 23.12
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8 Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. 100-150 Pd.) 20 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 11.13
Tata Iron (0) (95) xd. 80-4
Tata Iron (85) xd. 80-4
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 56-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 58-14.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14 20.14
Central India Mining (10) 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 106-4.
Indian Cement 0 (250) 355
Katni Cement P. (250) D. O. (100) 248.12
Punjab Cement (10), 14.4
United Cement (100) xd. 97
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 25-10

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 250
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. x.d. 100
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2. 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 700
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley 0 p.c. xo. 588.12
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/12
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 89?, 114?/12 1108-12
Tata Power P. (1000) 7 p.c. 1020
Tata Power O. (100) 495
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (?5?) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs 70, 900
New Mofussil (100) 45, Rs 60?.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 92/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/2
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/4.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1920 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1921 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 18th January sett:—3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/11/6 1945/55 Rs. 103/2/6
Tone of Market.—3-1/2 Paper steady. Rest dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3 Months Discounts 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5/1/2 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. China bought. Very little business doing.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 10

Linseed May	10	9	6
Wheat January	8	8	6
Wheat May	7	11	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

	cwts.
Wheat	19,650
Linseed	3,720
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	552
Gingellyseeds	5,818
Poppyseed	55
Groundnuts	42,010
Castorseed	2,598
Rice	5,229
Myrabollams	16,560
Cottonseed	43,405
Gram	581
Joowar	478
Barley	310
Bajree	4,184
Coal	802 tons.

Interesting Sequel to a Marriage

CASTE QUESTION IN COURT

—:o:—

Successful Defence in Appeal

Justices Parker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of an appeal filed by four persons who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh for cheating and false personation in respect of marriage.

The accused in the case are (1) Narayan Vishnu Thakur, a Police Sub-Inspector at Dhulia, (2) his father Vishnu Thakur, (3) Srinivas Talwalker, son-in-law of No. 2, and (4) Ganesh Govind Talwalker, father of No. 3. The first accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine the second to one year and Rs. 500 fine. The remaining two (who are also father and son) were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to one year and six months respectively in addition to a fine of Rs. 200 each.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the accused by falsely representing that the first accused was a Karhada Brahmin induced the complainant Mhalsabai who is a Brahmin Karhada widow living at Poona, to consent to the marriage of her daughter Shantabai with the first accused who is a Police Sub-Inspector. The preliminary ceremonies of the marriage were performed at Dhulia, but on certain Brahmins there objecting that the first and second accused were not Karhada Brahmins, the marriage was broken off.

The whole case turned on one point, namely whether accused 1, 2 and 3 represented to Mhalsabai the complainant, and her friends in Poona that the first accused and his father, No. 2, were Karhada Brahmins and therefore the first accused was a suitable bridegroom to Shantabai.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that Mhalsabai consented to the marriage of her daughter with the first accused with full knowledge of the fact that he was not a Karhada, and that it was only when pressure was put upon her by Karhada Brahmins at Dhulia and notably the Pleader, Mr. Joglekar the editor of a local newspaper there, that she resiled from her intention and set up the story that she had been cheated.

"UNUSUAL FACTS."

Their Lordships giving judgment observed that the facts in this case are very unusual. Normally inter-caste marriages are prohibited by Hindu law, nor are marriages allowed between the sub-sects of Brahmins. The matrimonial relations of the principal persons connected with this case are very peculiar. The first and second accused are Brahma-Kshatriyas, and as such are not eligible to marry into the Brahmin caste. The third and fourth accused are Karhada Brahmins. In spite of this accused No. 3 had married the sister of accused No. 1 and daughter of 2, both of whom are Kshatriyas. However, some evidence had been led to show that No. 3's wife and her sister who is the wife of one Talwalker of Kolhapur are really the daughters of one Godubai (who was stated to be accused No. 2's mistress) by her deceased husband Kale who was a Brahmin.

Nor did it appear that the family of Mhalsabai was orthodox and opposed to inter-caste marriages. It was in evidence that her sister, who was a widow was married to a Chitpavan Brahmin of Poona, although marriages between Chitpavans and Karhadas are not usual and widow remarriages of course are not orthodox.

WEDDING NOT SECRET.

The story of the prosecution was that accused No. 1 himself came to Poona to see his proposed bride and there he represented that he was a Karhada by caste. All arrangements were subsequently made for the wedding, which was to take place at Dhulia, all expenses being borne by the bridegroom's party. There was no secrecy about the wedding. The wedding was performed with all pomp and ceremony. Subsequently an indignant which was published by Joglekar in his paper "The Prabodh" asking for an enquiry into the conduct of the Sub-Inspector (bridegroom) who cheated the widow. Inquiries were set on foot, and Mhalsabai lodged a complaint.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who argued the appeal of accused No. 1 submitted that accused No. 1 had never represented himself in Dhulia to be a Brahmin. His caste was given in his service book as Brahma-Kshatria. He must constantly have sworn evidence in Criminal cases in his official capacity and his caste would be recorded there. It could hardly be believed that in a small place like Dhulia where the Sub-Inspector was a person of importance there could have been any doubt of his caste, a matter which could be verified at any moment by reference to his official superiors.

1ST ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Their Lordships accordingly gave the first accused the benefit of doubt and ordered his acquittal. They also came to the same finding as regards accused No. 4 and acquitted him. The conviction of the other two (fathers of No. 1 and 4 respectively) was confirmed. Their Lordships observed that the stage to which the wedding ceremonies had advanced far beyond the stage of mere preparation amounted to an attempt on their part to cheat. As regards No. 3, the sentence was reduced to the period of imprisonment already undergone, but his fine was increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, No 2's sentence was reduced to nine months' imprisonment with the fine originally imposed. The fines of accused No. 1 and 4 were ordered to be refunded.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.

AN APPEAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Knowing, as I do, the ways and methods adopted by many candidates I have decided to depart from the practice of engaging Motor cars. I therefore request those of you who think I should be re-elected to the Corporation to be kind enough to make their own arrangements to cast votes in my favour. My Symbol is "MAN."

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA AFFAIRS

—:o:—

SUNDERRAO RANJIT BEFORE MAGISTRATE

'ONE OF BIGGEST BANK FRAUDS IN WORLD'' SAYS PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

"This is one of the biggest cases of Bank frauds in the history of the world, the various methods employed by the accused to perpetrate defalcations of colossal sums, surpassing in ingenuity." With these words Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, opened the case against Sunderrao Govind Ranjit, ex-Deputy Superintendent of the Bank of Bombay (now Imperial Bank of India), who was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on six charges of falsification of accounts and cheating the Bank in respect of an aggregate of Rs. 5,18,000. The accused who had been absconding since 1920 was recently apprehended by the Kurundwad State Police and extradited to Bombay on November 22 last. Thereafter the accused was remanded to police custody to complete investigations.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the defence.

Mr. Thanawalla, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that this was one of the biggest cases of Bank frauds in the history of the world, and that there were various methods by which the accused relieved the Bank of various sums of money in a systematic manner. The accused beginning his career as an ordinary clerk in 1903, rose to the position of an Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Thanawalla next described one of the methods employed by the accused to cheat the Bank, namely, the giving of false credits to certain accounts opened by Khushroo Banaji by altering the figures in the paying-in-slips submitted by the latter which were invariably for small amounts. In this manner the accused was said to have created false credits to the extent of several lakhs of rupees on the strength of which cheques were drawn by the accused in collusion with Banaji and honoured by the Bank.

The fraud remained undetected for over an year, but in 1920 Mr. Ridland, the Inspector of Branches, came to Bombay in 1920 to inspect the books of account. In the course of his examination of the books, Mr. Ridland discovered a deficit of Rs. 15,80,000 on December 2, 1920, and immediatey lodged a complaint with the police. Immediately thereafter the accused absconded after addressing a letter to Mr. Ridland in which he admitted his guilt.

As Mr. Ridland, the principal witness for the prosecution, was out of Bombay, Mr. Thanawalla applied for an adjournment of the case which was granted.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

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PARSI NURSE'S SUIT AGAINST A DOCTOR

Damages of Rs. 8,000 were awarded by Mr. Justice Blackwell at High Court to Dhanbai Dinshaw Mirza, a Parsi nurse, against Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Fouzdar, a medical practitioner for breach of promise of marriage by the latter.

The plaintiff stated that in 1917 she and the defendant verbally agreed to be married to each other and the betrothal ceremony took place in 1922. The defendant was an M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University and was practising in Bombay. He left for England for further studies in 1923, and kept on correspondence with her which led her to believe that his affection for her was unchanged. After some time, however, the defendant stopped correspondence with her under the pretext of being busy with his studies.

To ascertain the true fact about the defendant, the plaintiff sailed for England in 1926, securing an engagement as a nurse with an Indian family proceeding abroad. She there learnt that the defendant had married a European lady and had settled as a practitioner at Bilston in Staffordshire. The plaintiff wrote to the defendant asking for compensation for breach of marriage, but the latter put forward the excuse that at the time of their engagement there was the understanding that if either party considered it to their mutual advantage, to break off the engagement, an intimation to that effect to the other party would be sufficient to release them from their promise. The defendant alleged that he had written to the plaintiff suggesting that he should be released from the promise, and that she had replied assenting. The plaintiff entirely repudiated the suggestion that the engagement was broken off by mutual consent, and submitted that as a result of defendant's conduct, she had suffered considerably in mind and health and her prospects of marriage had been ruined.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, commented on the callous conduct of the defendant in marrying another lady without any communication to the plaintiff. That was a conduct which could be rightly visited with damages. His Lordship awarded the plaintiff Rs. 8,000 as damages.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind with effect from the 20th January 1929 vice Dr. F. X. DeSouza.

Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, Barrister-at-Law, to be temporary Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. M. Noronha, confirmed as Judge of that Court.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I. C. S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 16th November 1928 vice Mr. E. Clements I. C. S.,

Mr. P. B. Wilkins, on completion of his special duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. C. M. S. Yates.

Mr. C. M. S. Yates, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P and M. and S. M. Railways.

With effect from 1st April 1928, vice Mr. W. N. Richardson, retired:—Rao Bahadur M. V. Mudbidri to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 16th May 1928, vice Mr M H. Kalyani, retired:—Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 5th June 1928, vice Rao Bahadur M. V. Mudbidri, retired, Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Waman Bhivrav Mardhekar, on relief to act temporarily as Collector of Belgaum, vice Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S.

The services of Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. C. R. Brims, Deputy Chief Engineer Reclamation Branch, Dredging Section, is granted, with effect from the 4th May 1929, leave on average pay for twenty-two days and on half average pay for six months.

Dr. J. M. Damany, as Honorary Aural Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

On return from leave, Lt-Col. R. F. Steel to be Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, B. J. Medical School, Poona.

Major C. M. Plumptre, to officiate as Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, and Physician on the staff at St. George's Hospital and Marine Surgeon, and in Medical charge of House of Correction, Byculla, and Arthur Road Jail, Bombay.

Mr. W. N. Bakhtvar, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Morarji R. Desai.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Standing crops good condition except in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad where they were slightly damaged by frost. Supply of water for drinking adequate.

Gujarat.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton crop slightly damaged by frost in Ahmedabad and Kaira and tobacco crop in Kaira. Supply of water adequate.

Konkan.—Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water adequate.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Standing crops in good condition except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum where they suffered for want of sufficient moisture and in parts of Dhond Petha where jowari crop was slightly damaged by disease. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient; that for drinking sufficient except in parts of Satara and Bijapur.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in some place. Supply of water adequate except in Kundgol Taluka.

Harvesting of kharif crops continue in some places and completed elsewhere. Rabi sowing in progress. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	20 to 55
Gujarat	33 to 49
Konkan	14 to 41
Deccan	8 to 50
Karnatak	16 to 22

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot. 18

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/1-/2 Feb.-Apl. Delipery. Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 28/6-3/4 May.-Aug. Delivery. Buyers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1-1-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.044 inches (.046 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.014.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.6.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (2.6 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.9 degrees (4.7 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 107 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) + 10-2.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

Trade Comfortably Supplied

—:o:—

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S VIEWS

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

		March	May	July	Octo.
New York	2/1/29	19.78	19.76	19.45	19.17
Do.	9/1/29	20.04	20.04	19.67	19.48
		plus .26	plus 28	plus 22	plus .31
		March	May	July	Octo.
Liverpool	2/1/29	10.35	1040	10.37	10.18
Do.	9/1/29	10.21	10.25	10.22	10.05
		—.14	—.15	—15	—13

We have had another week of moderate fluctuations. The present market cannot be described as interesting. The supply position for the season has now been more or less settled and it is yet too early for the next crop to become a market factor, and for the next weeks trade demand will probably be the governing feature. In this connection it appears—and this is borne out by distribution figures—that the trade is comfortably supplied for the present. This probably accounts for the recent quiet tone. Meanwhile nearly all cables from America and Liverpool advise purchases in anticipation of appreciably higher prices later in the seasons. We do not agree with this sentiment as any appreciable advance this spring would almost certainly lead to the laying down of a record cotton acreage. It appears to us as if the market will continue to move within narrow limits for the next month or two.

The American cotton position is sound enough, but we would advise profit-taking over 10-1/2 pence and fresh purchases if and when these are available around ten pence.

Over the week local hedge contract prices are Rs. 1/2 lower than a week ago but owing to the steady accumulation of stocks in Bombay ready cotton prices have displayed distinct signs of easiness. Export demand continues poor and owing to the disturbed labour position in Bombay local Mills have shewn no inclination to increase their takings. Owing to heavier exports during the last few months, consumers of Indian cotton in other countries appear to be well supplied. Knowing as they do the supply position in India they are content to buy slowly and wait until they can purchase at a better parity than is ruling to-day. With the poitsion as it is we cannot yet advise purchases of our forward contracts. This remark applies particularly to Broach and Bengals. The former is being held steady in the meantime by speculators and option dealers, and the latter is much too expensive when compared with other low grade Indian style. Some of the latter particularly Khandesh is now on a bare basis and provided the staple is sound ought to be worth holding until later in the season when we look for a larger export and local demand for such cotton.

WHEN SIMON SEVEN REACH C. P.

WARDHA MUNICIPALITY TO OBSERVE HARTAL

WARDHA, Jan. 9.

At a special meeting of the Wardha Municipal Committee the following resolutions were passed regarding the Simon Commission and the Nehru Report:—

"This Committee is of opinion that the appointment of the Simon Commission is a negation of the principe of self-determination and the Commission does not and cannot command the confidence of the Indian nation and hence this Committee resolves to boycott the same."

"This Committee enjoins the President of the Municipal Committee to give effect to the above resolution by closing the office and the municipal schools on the day of the arrival of the Commission in this province and to communicate the above resolution to the Simon Commission through the local Government."

"While acknowledging and reserving the right of the Indian nation to strive for independence this Municipal Committee accepts Dominion Status as a first step towards the goal and accords its full support to the Nehru Report as the united minimum demand of the Indian nation."

"This Committee places on record their gratitude to the members of the Nehru Committee for their labours in bringing before the nation a united report solving several complicated and intricate questions of communal importance."—Free Press.

CALCUTTA PRESS OWNER FINED

MAGISTRATE ON "LUXURY" OF PRINTING POSTERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Sailendranath Guha Roy, keeper of Sri Saraswati Press, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day in answer to a charge preferred against him by the police for having omitted to put the name of his Press in a poster he had printed.

The Public Prosecutor opening the case read out the following from the poster: "Every nation has the Constitutional Right to amend Government or the Revolutionary Right to overthrow that system of Government." It was in evidence that the order for the posters was placed with the Sri Saraswati Press and was dulyy executed.

The defence plea was that the omission to mention the name of the Press was due to an oversight entailed by pressure of work during Congress Week. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate remarked, "If you want to enjoy luxury like this, you must pay for it, and imposed a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the option of six weeks' simple imprisonment, in default.—A. P.

3 ARTS NEW YEAR SOCIAL

"The 3 Arts New Year Social" will take place at Aiwan-e-Rafaat on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Belgrade.—The City is enfete on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday. Thanksgiving services were held in all churches. The King and Queen and leading officials attended the cathedral. There were crowds in streets inspite of severe cold and they cheered the Royal procession.—Reuter.

"LOVE OF PRINCE MOHMUD"

—:o:—

KOHINOOR'S SUCCESSFULL PRODUCUTION

It is said of the House of Commons that the maiden performance of a new member, whatever his record outside Westminster, within the House determines his success or failure as a Parliamentarian. And in most cases it is the first impression that is best sustained and cherished. Judged from this angle of vision "Loves of Prince Mohmud," a new film exhibited in the Kohinoor Cinema on Thursday before a select audience is a decided success in screen effect.

One impression, more than any other, which is left in the spectator's mind is that of the potency of Love, the power that wields itself over man and woman alike, a power that defies danger, even death itself, a power which weaves threads of sinister intrigues, which turns the loyal friend into the traitor. But a play of such delicacy will lose all its charm if the compliment of actors do not possess uniform efficiency and dexterity. In this respect the actors and actresses in the film acquitted themselves creditably. Considering the manifold handicaps of the Indian producer, the maiden success of Devare Productions is all the more praiseworthy. It, besides, shows Art is not depicted all the traditional qualities of Usha, a kind friend with a sympathetic turn of mind and as the guide and companion of Zubeida. She came up to the standard.

The whole story is full of sensational incidents, extreme suspense and passion. It is a tragi-comedy and should not fail to attract a good house when the film is released.

The film is produced under the direction of Mr. N. G. Devare of Devare Productions, a new Indian Film Company in Bombay.

TEA PARTY AT AIWANE-RAFAAT

—:o:—

Her Highness Nazb Begum Rafiya Sultana of Janjira gave a tea party at Aiwane-Rafaat on Wednesday. Among those present were Lady Aga Khan, the Begum and Princess of Bela, H. H. the Maharani of Bajang, Lady Petit, Lady Dorab Tata, Lady Ratan Tata, Lady Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Bristow and Dr. Miss Story. An interesting programme was gone through.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The fifteenth session of the U. P. Co-operative Conference will be held this year at Jaunpur, in the Kshatriya High School buildings on the 26th and 27th instant under the presidency of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas of Bombay.

The Industrial Exhibition will also be held along with the Conference and will be opened on the 25th and last till 28th instant.

BACK BAY DEFAMATION CASE ECHO

Government Prosecute Abdul Hamid

—:o:—

THREE MORE OFFICERS INVOLVED

The decision of the Government of Bombay to prosecute certain officers of the Bombay Development Department on charges of bribery and corruption took a tangible shape on Thursday when Abdul Hamid, lately an Executive Engineer in the Department, was called to answer the charges in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla.

The accused, however, did not put up an appearance in the Court when his name was called up. In the circumstances, Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, who represented the Crown first applied for a bailable warrant against him. He stated that the prosecution knew the up-country address of the accused, and had also learnt that the accused was in Bombay at the moment. He suggested that he would communicate with the accused again, and if he did not receive an undertaking from him (accused) that he would be present in the Court, on the next day fixed for the hearing, he would then apply for a warrant against the accused. His Worship acting on the suggestion, postponed the case to February 20.

SEQUEL TO QUESTION IN COUNCIL.

It would be recalled that as a result of the grave allegations of corruption disclosed in the course of the proceedings of the Back Bay Defamation Case, a question was raised in the Legislative Council, and a Committee was appointed to enquire into those allegations. Acting on the report made by the Committee, the Government decided to prosecute four officers of the Department, namely, Messrs. Abdul Hamid, Gazdar, Colwell and Captain Carmichael. Informations were accordingly filed against them in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate some time back.

The prosecution, up to now, have been able to serve summons on Abdul Hamid only.

MOTOR CAR SMASH

—:o:—

FIVE PERSONS INJURED

HORNBY ROAD TRAGEDY

On Wednesday a serious motor car accident took place at Hornby Road opposite Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics which resulted in injuries to five persons.

Taxi-car No. Y. 1308 with four passengers was being driven along Hornby Road towards Crawford Market by Shafiuddin Mahomed at about midnight on Wednesday. When the car came in front of the Sydenham College, it is alleged, another car came from behind and in trying to pass ahead collided with the former one. The force of the impact was so great that the taxi car swerved to the left, mounted the footpath and struck against the compound railings of the College, throwing out all the passengers and the driver on the ground. All the four Mahomedan passengers were very seriously injured.

A beggar named Luxman who was sleeping on the footpath was also injured. The driver of the taxi escaped with a few bruises. When he recovered from his shock the car, it is alleged, which struck him from behind, had disappeared. The injured persons were removed to the G. T. Hospital where four of them have been detained for treatment.

The police are making enquiries to trace the car that had struck the taxi from behind.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

Kashibai Rajaram, a Hindu woman, aged 58 years, was warming herself before a segree on the 1st instant at Bassein when her saree caught fire and she sustained extensive burns. She was brought to Bombay to a hospital where she died on Wednesday. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION

—:o:—

TO-DAYS PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, B. G. Horniman, Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. A. R Gadkari, N. J. Shah and other Congress Candidates will speak.

BAND AT MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1. March Pro Patria. Bertram C. Rowlandson. 2. Overture. Crown Diamonds. Auber. 3. Intermezzo. Demoiselle Chic. Fletcher. 4. Valse Caprice. Bal Masque. Fletcher. 5. Selection. The Girl Friend. Rodgers. 6. Entr'acte. Valley of Poppies. Ancliffe. 7. Selection. Songs of the Fair. Easthope Martin. 8 Valse. September. Godin. 9. Finale. The Woman Soldier. Bombic.

GENERAL MOTORS' NEW SHOWROOMS

—:o:—

HUNDREDS ATTEND OPENING CEREMONY

MAHARAJA NARSINGARHJI PLACES FIRST ORDER FOR PONTIAC

The opening ceremony of the show rooms of the Bombay Motor Sales Co., the newly appointed dealers of the General Motors India Ltd. for the Vauxhall, Pontiac and Oakland cars, which came off on Thursday, was altogether a brilliant affair. The show rooms are situated at Huges Road, near Kemp's Corner—one of the busiest thoroughfares in the fashionable part of the city—and at once occupy a prominent site. A sign displaying the name of the firm and the make of cars, and the brilliant sunshine reflected on the spotless show-glasses brought one to a standstill near the entrance.

IRRESISTABLE APPEAL.

And then a smartly dressed 'Sales Girl' greeted him with "Step in, please". One noticed beautiful flower vases decorating the doorway and then found himself in the oblong-shaped but spacious show room and immediately met with a splendid array of cars very artistically displayed. In fact, everything in the room—the handsome cars, the pictures that hung on the wall, the furniture and the carpets that covered the floor, conveyed an impression of artistic beauty. The various models of all the three makes of cars lay in the rooms in different positions bringing into prominence a particular portion of it to the gaze of the spectator. In the night, powerful reflectors scientifically arranged illuminated the room lending quite a different colour to the show, which left one wondering whether the cars looked more handsome during the day or in the powerful flood of light of the reflectors.

The number of guests that visited the show rooms on the opening day easily exceeded several hundreds and the fact that numerous orders were booked, was no small tribute to the efficieney of the "General Motors" products, to say nothing of the attractive manner in which they were displayed.

MAHARAJA'S FIRST ORDER.

The Maharaja of Narsingarh was one of the first to place an order for a Pontiac Sedan which was promptly booked. The firm also gave away a Pontiac Touring as a gift to Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's third son on the occasion. After showing round the cars, the guests were treated to light refreshments.

A description of these cars, which are not new to the Indian market, would not be out of place. The Oakland is a handsome car of the ideal size and is moderately priced. Its lines suggest power and speed. The Pontiac, on the other hand, is a superior car possessing more beauty, style and grace. The Vauxhall commands a world-wide market and is a machine which should be competely serviceable in all countries.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 10.

There has been local rain in West Central Provinces with a few falls in Chota Nagpur and Southeast Madras.

The temperature is above normal from North Deccan to East Central Provinces.

Chief amount are.—Seoni one inch, Akola, Amraoti and Khandwa a quarter and Negapatam three-quarters.

Forecast.—Decrease in West Central Provinces.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING—10TH DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's Bombay races. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

White Gold 9-3, Newfoundland 9-3, Mohami 9-2, Arabia 8-2, Rajee 8-12, Sipirea 8-12, Siddley 8-11, Rozulmulk 8-11, Yeman 8-7, Zamruj 8-7, Mahsub 8-2, Misshan 8-7, India 8-7, Sabhanoor 8-7, British Lion 8-2, Takreet 8-2, Saif 8-2, Mahjun 8-2, The Student Prince 8-2, Leopard 8-2.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Jurwa 9-6, Royal Ace 9-4, Noora 9-3, Mashal 9-2, Saukat 9-2, Akram 9-2, Karim Khan 9-0, Hashim 9-0, Rodgers 8-13, Pinky 8-12, Prince Derby 8-12 Harsak 8-11, Towfik 8-11, Saifuldowla 8-11, High Flier 8-9, Warwick 8-7, Khalil Khan 8-2, Master Collingwood 8-2, Sadhan 8-2, Vita 7-12.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Horses in the 3rd and 4th class.

Saxpence 9-7, Starter 9-6, Metrical 9-0, The Fliver 9-0, Bright Story 8-12, Glen 8-8, Touring Prince 8-11, Parker 8-11, Adour 8-9, Seraphenalia 8-2, Erosion 7-2, Jonathan 8-2, Golden Charm 8-1, Tres Facile 7-11, Hearty 7-11, Happy Alliance 7-11, Javanti 7-10, Roulette II 6-12, Prince Arthur 8-12.

THE SIMLA PLATE. (Div. I). Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd class.

No No Nanette 9-0, Othello 8-10, Royal 8-7, Dhidha'a 8-7, Saifulzaman 8-6, Garibaldi 8-5, Baig 8-5, Wood Apple 8-2, Aradin 8-0, Good Gold 8-0, Mooltan 7-13, Mahfouz 7-12, Prince Charlie 7-11, Black King 7-10, Seewan 7-10, Amood 7-9, Safety 7-9, Orange Prince 7-7.

THE SIMLA PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd class.

Arab Prince 9-2, Prince Edward 9-0, Selman 8-10, Najian 8-9, Amin 8-8, Raza Khan 8-6, Fairdoss 8-6, Gosub 8-4, Akra 7-13, Mayiah 7-13, White Silk 7-12, Shahzeman 7-12, Alder II 7-11, Hoojaz 7-10, Daud Beg 7-8, Variety 7-0.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st class.

Tusculum 9-0, My Lord 9-0, French Briar 8-13, Fordney 8-10, Hoppy 7-11, Gorbio 8-4, Sun Arch 8-2, L. S. D. 7-9, Ardley 7-8.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd class.

Dark Blue 9-7, Jovial William 8-8, Nydia 8-11, Rosewater 8-9, Glen Tree 8-6, Star of France 7-12, Milltown 7-13, Bentoi 7-11, Sunnymova 7-8, Absorbent 7-6, Knight's Cross 7-3, Quatre Bras 6-12, Killarney 6-12.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st class.

Mansoor Beg 10-3, Mashalla 7-12, Sheema 9-6, Khalil Beg 7-4, Robert 9-4, Anwar 8-5, Amij 8-4, Sanatogen 8-1, Shamsuzzaman 8-1, Gooliab 7-13, Sarsam 7-12, Ballard 7-12, Bucknell 7-11, Jalmood 7-10, Telafar 7-10, Amar 7-9, Some Surprise 7-9, Adwan 7-8, Khataf 7-7, Kanze 7-4, Tyrant 7-3, Hamoud 7-2.

KHAN BAHADUR K.J. PETTIGARA

—:o:—

APPOINTED DY. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara I.S.O., is appointed to the Indian Police Service, with effect from the 1st October, 1928.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Petigara to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the same date.

SAVANT AND POWER TO BE SUPDTS. OF POLICE.

Rao Bahadur Sabaji G. Savant and Mr. J. W. Power as Superintendents of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 1st October and 20th October, 1928, respectively, vice Khan Bahadur October, 1928, respectively, vice Khan Bahadur Petigara appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Mr. C. W. Sykes, retired.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Ranchi with the English mails of Dec. 27 due at 6 a.m.

Public meeting in connection with Municipal General Election, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. B. Patel presiding

SATURDAY, January 12.

The S.S. Rajputana with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

"STUDENTS AND THEIR DUTIES"

Under the auspices of Babu P. P. Jain High Schools' League of Mercy, a meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p.m. when Mr. B. B. Mahadik will deliver a lecture on "Students and their duties."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per S. S. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 11th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 16th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar from Universal Silver Emporium, Bombay, for 1929.

A wall calendar for 1929 from Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.

A wall calendar for 1929 from the Zenith Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on 9th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 5th inst. arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 9th inst. and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th January 1929:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 18,91,025. In India Silver Coin 95,72,38. Gold coin and bullion 31,51,47. Silver bullion under coinage 4,74,03. Securities (purchase price). in India 43,27,48. In England 6,84,89 Internal Bills of Exchange. 7,00,00.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 A.M. of Wednesday to 6 A.M. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total motality (exclusive of stillborn). 71

The total mortality this day last year was 71.

CLERKS' UNION AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Clerk's Union, Bombay, have decided to support the folowing candidates, who have promised to watch and advance the interests of clerks, at the forthcoming Municipal Election.

A. Ward: Mr. P. J. Murzban, M.L.C., J. P. B. Ward: Dr. J. N. Choksey, B.M.B.S. C. Ward: Mr. M. N. Talpade, B.A. LL.B. D Ward: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. E. Ward: Mr. S. K. Pupala. F. Ward: Mr. B. G. Horniman. G. Ward: Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe.

DEATH OF PROMINENT SALVATIONIST

LONDON Jan. 10.

The death is reported of Colonel Gladstone Millner a prominent membr of Salvation Army and pioneer worker in India and Ceylon and afterwards in South Africa.—Reuter.

CURRIMBHOY GROUP OPERATIVES' THREAT

ULTIMATUM SENT TO REINSTATE RETRENCHED MEN

A mass meeting of the operatives of the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy group was held on Wednesday evening when they resolved to send an ultimatum to the management to reinstate the retrenched men and threatened to down tools if their grievances were not redressed.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

Again, on Thursday morning, about a thousand workmen of the Jacob Sassoon Mill collected near the mill-gate to prevent new men and the clerks getting inside the mill premises. There were some cases of stray assaults both at Jacob Sassoon Mill and the Standard Oil Company's premises at Sewree, and the police arrested two persons at Sewree.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1929.

"He is not a politician; he is a vague, dreamy mystic, out of touch with ordinary human nature"—Doctor Besant on Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

In the next column of "New India" I find a reference to a colony which Dr. Besant is founding in California "to build a miniature model of the civilisation of the new sub-race."

* * * *

I understand that "the children of the new type" "are being born in different parts of the world" and "are now sufficiently numerous to be separated off in classes."

* * * *

I do not yet know what clear headed wide-awake politicians will say to this. But the first signs are hopeful. For. "the type is recognised by American anthropologists as distinct."

* * * *

The reference to mysticism reminds me. Will some body very kindly summon Gokhale in a spiritualistic seance and ask him his clear opinion about Gandhiji?

* * * *

Sir John Simon considers that boycott of the Commission is a poor substitute for hard thinking. Quite true, quite true. Boycott is a poor substitute for the hard-thinking into which the demonstrations were pushed in some of North India towns. But, Sir John, being of the West, can't appreciate non-violence.

* * * *

But I have, I regret to say, misinterpreted him. What he means is that after so much of hard and furious thinking as Indians were obliged to do for years, the Simon Commission deserved something richer than a boycott. Who said rotten eggs?

* * * *

Sorry, I have again been unjust to him As a matter of fact, he need not be taker seriously, because he wasn't thinking when he wrote. You see it is merely a letter from Sir John the M. P. to his constituents.

* * * *

Of course, the letter contains the usual "human touches", for instance (a) complaint that there is no time for sight-seeing. (b) "Every one is well". Unfortunately there is no postscript saying "give my love to Elvin and tell the dear 'flappers' of Spen Valley that I am bringing surprises for them which are simply lovely, gorgeous and oh! so divine."

* * * *

Family Lawyer.—On what grounds are you seeking a divorce from your wife?"

Hen-pecked Algy—"Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me, she said she was agreeable."

BOMBAY ARTIST'S WAX WORKS

—:o:—

MR. LELE'S EXHIBITION AT MADRAS AND NAGPUR

(From a Correspondent)

Mr. K. B. Lele an artist of Bombay who is touring India exhibited his moving Wax figures at Nagpur and also at the recent Madras Park Fair. The works including Vishvomitra-Menaka, Krishna-lila, birth of Shree Krishna, and others were much appreciated by the public at both the places. Shrimant Raje Raghojee Rao Bhosale of Nagpur expressed his appreciation by awarding a gold Medal to the artist.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Madras Park Fair were H. E. the Governor and Lady Goschen who expressed great satisfaction at the beautiful works of Art.

BE FIRM LIKE BARDOLI PEASANTS

—:o:—

GUJARAT COLLEGE STUDENTS' STRIKE

MR. KRIPALANI'S EXHORTATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

The strike of the students of the Gujarat College continues. They assembled near the College premises today as usual and Mr. Kripalani, ex-Principal of the National College exhorted them to remain firm like the people of Bardoli.—A. P.

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 1 Pt. UP

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 10.

Easier advices from Liverpool were expected and absence of further buying had a weakening effect on sentiment at the opening which showed a decline of 6 points. Some scattered buying influenced a rally of 5 points from the opening level. There was steady profit-taking which caused weakness of 16 points in prices. Later on speculative buying and trade support completely wiped off the decline and the market closed at a rise of 1 point.

Opening 19.98—.06, 20.03—.01, 19.88—16, and closed at 20.05 plus .01.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

The strong recovery of the N.Y. Market overnight met with a rather indifferent response at the opening this morning. There was little scattered buying at the outset, same time Lancashire trade which was distinctly active in fixing the price of cotton previously bought on call. The latest telegram from the South suggest a firmer basis for offer of actual cotton and many enquiries have confidently been toned down. The market opened at a rise of eight points and after improving one point further prices ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 7 points.

The Liverpool market is due to open about 5 points higher on Friday.

Price fluctuations in May delivery:

Opening	10.33 plus .08
	10.34 plus .09
	10.32 plus .07
	10.33 plus .08
Closed	10.32 plus .07

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend (Reiss Brothers), dated 10 instant:—

Market appears well liquidated South resisting decline. Improvement likely."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Jan. 10
Previous Closing Rate	20.04
To-day's Opening Rate	19.98
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	20.05
Difference	plus .01

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Previous Closing Rate	10.25
To-day's Opening Rate	10.33
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.32
Difference	plus .07

Broach expectations Rs. 355 0 0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 10.
Silver Ready	26 7 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 8 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 10.
1st Settlement	59 13 0
2nd Settlement	60 1 0

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 10. 11 p.m.

The local market fluctuated between Rs. 353/8/0 and Rs. 354/10/0 for Broach A./May delivery and at 11 p.m. prices were quoted Rs. 354/0/0.

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Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
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Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swadju (Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1929.

RIGHTS OF THE RYOT.

—:o:—

The Land Revenue policy in India has long been notorious for its injustice and inequity, but Bardoli has exposed it through and through. One is not surprised, therefore, to learn that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Mr. K. M. Munshi have each given notice of a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879. Mr. Jairamdas' Bill is brief but strikes at the very root of the evil; and whether or not it is accepted by Government, its discussion in the Legislative Council and in the country is bound to build up a strong public opinion in favour of the fundamental rights of the ryot, the mainstay of the country's prosperity. Mr. Jairamdas proposes to exempt occupants of agricultural lands not exceeding five acres from all taxation and to impose a graded assessment ranging from ten to fifty per cent. on other lands. He would also base the assessment on the "profits of agriculture" and not on the rental value which is now the basis in actual practice.

The Bill is in no way revolutionary, but asks for elementary justice to the ryot. Its underlying principles are accepted by every civilised Government and are adopted even by the British Government in India with regard to the Income Tax. Which civilised and responsible Government would wring any tax from a cultivator with only five acres of land or less? But here in India such a man has to pay not only land tax but a tax even on the salt he eats. Other incomes below Rs. 2,000 a year are exempted from the Income Tax. Why should not a similar exemption be granted to the smallest landholder? The principle of graded assessment is accepted for the Income Tax and Mr. Jairamdas only extends it to land. At present, in theory, fifty per cent. is fixed as the maximum assessment. That gives one the impression that it may be equitably graded. But in actual practice the general or the average assessment is not much below the maximum. It is said to be about 40 per cent., and as it is based on rental values and not on actual profits, it must in many cases be more than 40 or even 50 per cent. Mr. Jairamdas' Bill, if it could become law, would end this crushing taxation. The Bill will, no doubt, reduce the Land Revenue. The equitable course is to make the cost of Government correspond to the taxable capacity of the country.

Mr. Munshi's Bill is more modest, but none-the-less necessary to save the poor ryot from harassment at the hands of officials and their agents. The object of the Bill is to reduce the stringency of the unnecessarily drastic powers which are now possessed by Government in recovering land assessment. The present processes of recovery are oppressive and arbitrary, as was clearly demonstrated in Bardoli. The Collector, for instance, has the power—it is not known to get rusty—to forfeit a whole occupancy, however large, for arrears of revenue, however small. Such a power in the hands of one whose prospects depend upon his "efficiency" in prompt collection of revenue is highly dangerous to the security of the tenure to which the tenant is entitled. Mr Munshi, therefore, proposes to restrict this power to such part of the occupancy as may be necessary to realise the amount of the arrears due. Similarly, the Collector has the arbitrary power to transfer "forfeited" lands to any person for any price he likes. Such a power, Mr. Munshi rightly points from his fresh experiences at Bardoli, "deprives the agriculturist of the benefit of a proper market price for his holding". The new Bill proposes to remove this arbitrary power, leaving Government to ordinary methods of recovering claims known to civil law. The other provisions of the Bill are of a like character, involving no loss to Government but making the process of recovery of revenue more just and humane. Evidently, the whole Bill is based on the findings and recommendations of the peoples' Bardoli Enquiry Committee over which Mr. Munshi presided.

Mr. Jairamdas' Bill stands little chance of being accepted by Government, official mentality being what it is. But it will be a crucial test of some groups in the Legislative Council that have professed much concern for the ryot. Mr. Munshi's Bill should be more a help to Government than a hindrance, but in all probability Prestige will stand in the way of their accepting it, so soon after Bardoli. They will, no doubt, strive their utmost to side-track the real issues and, aided by the Anglo-Indian Press, make capital of the Communist menace, plead for effective powers to deal with the alleged inroads of Communism among among peasants, and finally will call upon the House to leave well alone till they themselves bring forward a safe, perfect Bill. Let the House beware. The withdrawal of either of the Bills will prejudice their educative effect, which, as we said above, is the greatest value of the Bills. If the educative effect is to be realised to the full, the provisions of the Bills and their significance must be properly explained to the peasants, who should be taught to realise their fundamental rights and stand up for those rights. Such work should form an indispensable part of any kind of village propaganda and no time is more propitious for the purpose than the present. The humanitarian work of finding things for the peasants is certainly good, but helping them to find the things themselves is infinitely better. Sardar VallabhBhai Patel would have signally failed if the people of Bardoli had followed him like "dumb driven cattle".

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

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An illuminating and distressing commentary on the working of the bureaucratic mind is provided in the tactless handling by the Punjab officialdom of the tense situation created in that city by the "Soldiers' Satyagraha". That the brave Indian soldiers who returned from the Great War after doing their humble bit for the British Empire, were promised substantial rewards and now find that those promises have not been adequately fulfilled have a substantial case is not denied evidently by those in whose hands it is to redress their just grievance. The Lahore correspondent of the "Times of India" states that "the Deputy Commissioner was on the point of declaring the procession an unlawful assembly, but desisted on the receipt of a message from military headquarters." All one can say in regard to this piece of news is that a stupendously foolish action was avoided in time by that opportune message. Helpless war-veterans, maimed in the cause of securing victory for Britain and asked to subsist on the niggardly monthly pension of six rupees will not be cowed down by suspension of processions. The Government of India ought to move promptly in this matter and promise the poor men immediate and sympathetic investigation of their case, and follow it up with generous action.

PAVLOVA URGES ADVANCEMENT

—:o:—

HER MESSAGE TO INDIA

(By Our Special Representative)

III.

Every modern intellectual and artistic activity, if it is to be of enduring value, should reach adjustment in a world-perspective. Modern nations cannot exist as isolated entities. And, it is not less legitimate than inevitable that enlightened exponents of art and creative thought and culture in the West should seek assistance and inspiration from India. India's artistic prestige is world-wide. It has not seldom been exploited and occasionally respected and adequately valued. Mme. Pavlova's intense appreciation of the artistic heritage of India, evident in her repeated statements to the Press, suggests no reservations. It is reverent and whole-hearted. She sees in Indian women beauty and grace of movement almost indescribable. She sees the sense of rhythm and colour in the common daily life of the people of India. India is, she says, a nation which has "in its very soul the spirit of the dance."

APPEAL AND WARNING.

This is truth. And, the truth happens to flatter our national sentiment. But, we have, as a nation, done little to maintain and still less to increase the artistic prestige we inherit. She appeals, as an artiste, to the eminent men and women of India to rescue Indian art from its present degraded condition. Her appeal is a timely warning for us. It is not very difficult for us to detect the flaws, for example, in her Indian ballets. But it is certainly impossible to justify our own neglect of the art treasures we possess. And, it will be long before we will ourselves be ready to bestow the thought and the scrupulous care for maintaining the high artistic standards transparent in the ballets. Her appeal is thus a warning for us to get prepared, lest we might squander our artistic wealth.

NATION UNPREPARED.

Few of those who witnessed the Pavlova performances can have an adequate idea of the immense expenditure of time and money, energy and thought, involved in them. The Japanese dances, for example, were the result of strenuous study, first hand, in Japan. In Japan interest in national arts is live, Japan is prepared to offer the guidance in art sought from abroad. India is, evidently, not so prepared.

"The Hindu Wedding" and the "Radha Krishna" ballets were evolved from the guidance obtained from the literature and artistic fragments in the British Museum and the India Office in London. When Mme. Pavlova arrived here she found, she said, that, unlike those in Japan, it was not easy to meet the Hindus she would have liked to meet for information and guidance about Indian art and culture. She found most of us, more or less, unprepared, if not altogether apathetic.

INDIAN MUSIC.

The Indian instruments of music she saw and listened to were, she believed, too intimate and "thin" for the modern stage and group dances, particularly the ballet form. The orchestration of Indian music was an extremely complex problem. The appropriate and rhythmic reconstruction of Indian music for the dances remained practically unexplored. It was thus a great handicap for those from outside to obtain in Indian music the necessary assistance for the right rendering of Indian dance themes. Even Indian costumes and stage settings required careful examination from the point of view of the dancer.

GREAT PROMISE.

She was delighted with the Dance Recital arranged in her honour by "Menaka". She found in it a great promise. And, if efforts on the lines courageously initiated by "Menaka" continued to be evolved and supported in India by enlightened men and women, like those who assisted "Menaka", the problems which confronted the resuscitation of the noble art which in India was once regarded as a divine accomplishment would, she thought, soon be solved. "Menaka's" themes indicated the rich artistic possibilities in Indian art, culture and environment. "Menaka" revealed in them, she said, the beauty, charm and grace, in figure, gesture, poise and movement, the Indian woman inherits as her proud privilege. Although to her Western ear the items of Indian orchestra, set apart from the dance themes, appeared rather monotonous, she enjoyed Miss Madri Desai's song for its feeling and expressive appeal.

COMMUNITY OF ARTS.

She emphasised, finally, the community of arts. Its importance was not often recognised. Indian painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts were linked together with Indian literature, music, the dance and the drama. The impetus to one would not be permanently effective without the impetus to the other. They could not be seperated. They required continued and simultaneous attention and support.

INDIAN THEATRE.

And, in their revival she found the faith for the re-formed advancement of the Indian theatre, an instrument of great educative power and cultural force. The set-back in artistic demands and standards in the West was, no doubt, until very recently noticeable. The demand for cheap, loud and even vulgar forms of amusement were, obviously, the reaction of a war-weary world. But the times were, gradually, changing. The West was, once again, eagerly awaiting art. India's artistic heritage and potentialities were a guarantee of her artistic destiny. That was her message of faith to the artist, the student, the exponent and the lover of art in India. Will the advanced intellectuals of India, men and women, now contribute their expected share for the artistic enrichment, for the beauty and happiness of the world? That was an earnest appeal from Mme. Pavlova, one of the greatest of the living artists of the world.

* Previous articles appeared on December 29 and 5th instant respectively.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT BILL

—:o:—

HOW SMALL HOLDINGS WERE CREATED

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE).

IX*

After the Regulation of 1827, the first enactment that was passed to regulate the operations of the Survey already carried on as an administrative measure, was the Survey and Settlement Act 1 of 1865, which incorporated the Rules laid down in the Joint Report of 1847, but it recognised joint (in addition to sole) occupancies and recognised shares which were permitted by the amending Act IV of 1868 to be split up. This was the first departure from the principle of prohibiting sub-divisions. The social reform idea of the Wingate System was thus abandoned and Survey numbers began to be split-up. This Survey Act was subsequently incorporated into the legislation of 1879 by which legal recognition was given to these sub-divisions. This subsequent legislation was the Bill brought in 1875, which ultimately became the present Act of 1879, which embodied the substance of 21 former Acts as observed by Sir Richard Temple, the then Governor of Bombay, while speaking on the debate in June, 1877.

DOUBLE SYSTEM OF OCCUPANCY.

The omission of excluding improvements was remedied subsequently by the amending Act No. 4 of 1886 and the Present Land Revenue Code is the Law on the subject. By Sec. 98, no doubt, it was provided that Survey Numbers are not to be of less extent than a certain minimum, to be fixed by rules but this provision was not to apply to survey numbers of less extent which were already made and Sec. 99 gave the same status to holders of recognised sub-divisions as the holders of entire survey numbers, the nomenclature employed being Occupant and Registered Occupant. This double System of Occupancy continued till by the Record of Rights, Act. IV of 1903, when a final blow was dealt to the corner-stone of the Joint Report System viz., the indivisibility of the original survey numbers.. ....to split up which, would, Wingate predicted, result in the ruin of the whole Survey System. It may be remarked here that the minima fixed under Rules under Section 98 were for departmental purposes and not made illegal so that when the Record of Rights came to be made, small and minute sub-divisions had to be and were legalized in a regular manner. This Sec. 98 was in its turn repealed by the Act IV of 1913 to which we shall presently refer.

OBJECT OF RECORD OF RIGHTS.

The Record of Rights was stated to be for statistical purposes, in order to show all interests existng in the land, the Khatedari System being still retained for sometime for Revenue purposes. Five years later, however, Mr. (now Sir) George Curtis, who was then the Settlement Commissioner, advocated that it would be a useless Register until it was also made the Record of liability, and finally his proposals were accepted by Govern-

(Continued on page 8.)

(*Previous articles appeared on 8th, 11th, 20th, 25th November and 4th and 8th December, 1928 and January 4 and 8.)

Notes of the Day.

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Impudence and Hypocrisy.

The comments of the "Financial Times" on the Coastal Reservation Bill are a mixture of impudence and hypocrisy. Its main argument against the Bill is that it only benefits Indian steamship owners. Evidently, according to this advocate of British vested interests, it is a crime for Indians to seek their own benefit. Britons, of course, never do so. The second argument is that coastal reservation will absorb vast Indian capital which could be more usefully employed elsewhere. Why does not the "Financial Times" offer the same advice to British shopowners and suggest that their place may be taken up by German shipowners? The third argument is that the Bill will drive out external capital from the industry "where it has unquestionably promoted trade in India." The journal, of course, conveniently ignores the vastly more important fact that the external capital thus employed has been instrumental in draining away from India crores of rupees which if they had remained in the country would have been employed for its industrial development and that no country has yet succeeded in building up a mercantile marine of its own without reserving the coastal trade for its own shipping.

Afraid of the Electorates.

It is not surprising to learn that Sardar Muzumdar, member of the Bombay Council Committee to assist the Simon Commission, proposes to move at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council that its term should be extended to the maximum period permissible. The ostensible plea, of course, is that the next General Election may be held under the new Constitution to be framed upon the report of the Statutory Commission. The true reason, of course is that those who have co-operated with the Simon Commission in defiance of the country's mandate are afraid of facing the music of an election and the verdict of the electorate on their betrayal of its interests. Constituted as the Bombay Council is at present there is little hope of Sirdar Muzumdar's resolution receiving the short shrift that it deserves. Nevertheless we have no doubt the overwhelming majority of elected members will oppose it.

Prohibition Propaganda.

The Madras Government proposed some days ago to set apart a few lakhs for what they called prohibition propaganda. But the public naturally distrusted this move in the part of a Government which had always preferred revenue to prohibition. As the "Hindu" says, the proposed propaganda was "calculated to forward the cause not of prohibition but of liquor interests". It is, therefore, a relief to learn that the Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative has refused sanction for the grant which the Excise Ministry had asked for. The Government of Bombay, too, propose to help prohibition and check illicit distillation by aquiring a virtual monopoly of mhowra flowers throughout the Presidency. This can by no stretch of argument be called a real move towards prohibition. No prohibition propaganda can be effective unless it includes enforcement of complete prohibition in at least one district, local option in others, and progressive reduction of liquor shops and the quantities of liquor sold therein.

Bombay's Moral Plague.

We would draw the serious attention of the citizens of Bombay to the draft Manifesto against prostitution in the city, prepared by the Bombay Vigilance Association. The Manifesto deplores Government's policy of indifference towards the "moral plague" in the city despite the repeated protests of the public and makes the following recommendations: "That the policy of tolerating vice areas conducing to commercialised vice, to the brutal victimisation of countless girls, to the moral degradation of the city's manhood and to the physical contamination be now abandoned; (2) that the Prostitution Act of 1923 be amended so as to provide for the punishment of all brothel-keepers, whether men or women, and to fix a time limit of three years within which all houses of ill fame should be closed down.

Wanted Drastic Remedy.

The remedy may seem drastic to some but the evil to be fought against is a growing menace and calls for drastic measures. The brothels in Bombay serve as an advertisement of and an incentive to vice, they are a hot-bed of venereal disease, and their continued existence encourages the most inhuman kind of traffic, the traffic in women and girls. These views have been pressed on Government often and often by responsible institutions including the Corporation and by the public in general at various public meetings. The Manifesto deserves the whole-hearted support of every citizen. It is necessary that it should be signed by at least one lakh of men. We trust all social reform institutions in the city will fully co-operate with the Vigilance Association.

NO INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL TAXATION

Commissioner's Proposals Turned Down

MR CLAYTON'S ERROR

Standing Committee Presents Budget to Corporation

Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram, the Chairman of the Standing Committee presented the Budget for 1929-30 to the Corporation on Thursday.

The Budget estimates as finally emerging from the Standing Committee do away with necessity of increase either in General Tax or Water Tax as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Clayton.

The Revenue of the Corporation has increased by 7 per cent while the expenditure has increased by about 3-1/2 per cent. The deficit is proposed to be met by drastic cuts in expenditure without affecting the efficiency of municipal services and thus obviate the necessity of proposed increase in taxation.

The income of the Corporation for next year is estimated at Rs. 3,33,36 which is 17,26 more than the revised Estimates for the current year.

"MOST HEAVILY TAXED CITIZEN"

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At the meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, Chairman of the Standing Committee, presented the Budget for 1929-30. He took an optimistic view of the Municipal Finances and said:

The labours of the Standing Committee have enabled me to place before you a Budget which though not spectacular is yet one which obviates the necessity of increasing the General Tax or the Water Tax except for very slight alterations in the rates for water by Meter Measurement, and I have need to thank my colleagues as also the Commissioners Mr. Clayton and Mr. Dalal for their co-operation which has enabled me to stand before you to-day with a feeling of satisfaction that we have at least been enabled to steer clear of a difficult situation and to avert an increase in the taxation.

The Revenue Budget as presented to the Committee and as it emerges out of it is in bare outlines as follows:—Commissioner's Budget: Opening Balance 37.80; Income 3,38.51; Expenditure 3,43,19; Closing Balance 33.12

Standing Committee's Budget Opening Balance 37.80; Income 3,33,36; Expenditure 3,36,47; Closing Balance 34.69.

deficit to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs was the Revenue from Water.

THOUGH VANQUISHED WOULD ARGUE STILL.

The Commissioner contends that he was justified in estimating this deficit of Rs. 6 lakhs on comparing the revised estimates for the current year with the Revenue for the next year at the enhanced rates. I am of opinion that this comparison does not hold good, as there are special reasons for the Revised Estimates falling short of the Original Estimates.

DEFICIT OF RS. 1 LAKH ONLY.

The proper comparison would be between the Original Estimates of income for the current year and the estimated income for the next year. Calculating the water revenue at the current rates, the next year's revenue should be about Rs. 69 lakhs and the deficit about Rs. 1 lakh only and not Rs. 6 lakhs as made out by the Commissioner. The special reasons for the reduced income according to Revised Estimates are the mill strike and the claim of the G.I.P. Railway to be charged at the minimum rate as Government properties on the strength of the Government of India Notification to the effect that the Railway properties should be treated like Government properties. But the mill strike is not a normal feature and the G.I.P.'s claim is clearly not tenable. Moreover, under Section 143 of the Municipal Act as amended by Bombay Act X of 1928, which received the assent of the Governor-General after the issue of the Notification referred to, the principle of differentiating between Government properties used solely for public purposes and such properties used or intended to be used for purposes of profit (i.e. premises of State-owned Railways) in the matter of General Tax has been accepted. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that the Government of India will withdraw their Notification.

NO INCREASE IN TAXATION.

The balance of the deficit has been wiped off by substantial cuts effected by the Standing Committee without detriment to efficiency and by certain minor adjustments which will be referred to later. Even with the proposed increase in the taxation, the Commissioner's Budget anticipated a deficit of Rs. 4.68 but I am glad to say that without any increase in the General Tax and the Water Tax on valuation the Standing Committee have been able to reduce this deficit to Rs. 3,11. Even this cannot really speaking be regarded as a deficit as we have not taken full credit of Government contribution in respect of Primary Education which might come to over Rs. 11,50, the actual amount taken credit of being Rs. 8,50 and also for the rea-

(Continued on page 8.)

MUNICIPAL BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

Opening Balance	Rs	37.80
Income	Rs	3,33,36
Expenditure	Rs	3,36,47
Closing Balance	Rs	34 69

COMMISSIONER CLAYTON'S PROPOSALS.

The net result of the Commissioner's Budget calculating the income at the present rates was a deficit of Rs. 29 lakhs which he proposed to meet partly by an increase of taxes, i.e., 1 per cent. in the General Tax and 1/2 per cent. in the Water Tax from which he expected to realise 10.19 lakhs and Rs. 4.58 respectively, but the slight variations which he proposed in water rates by measurement showed a decrease of Rs. 4.59 so that the net realizations were estimated at Rs. 10.18 lakhs. The remainder of the deficit he proposed to meet from surplus Cash Balance.

AN INCORRECT ENTRY.

The scrutiny of the Standing Committee revealed an incorrect entry in respect of the credit of the sale proceeds of surplus land out of the Development Schemes which on being set right wiped off a deficit of nearly 10 lakhs. In this connection it may be pointed out that the Commissioner makes a distinction between Revenue Receipts and Loan Fund Receipts While he took credit of Rs. 12 lakhs in respect of sal eproceeds in the Loan Works Budget he was not prepared to take more than 7 lakhs when it was to be taken to Revenue. The Standing Committee have, however, taken credit of only Rs. 10 lakhs to be on the safes side. The other important item which was responsible for the

TROUBLE AT HANKOW

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JAP PATROL KNOCKS DOWN CHINESE WORKER

JAPANESE CONCESSION PICKETED BY CHINESE

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Hankow.—A tense situation has arisen owing to the death of a "coolie" knocked down on the boundaries of the Japanese Concession by a Japanese motor-cycle patrol.

The Chinese authorities claim 5,000 dollars compensation, the punishment of the Japanese Marine concerned and the withdrawal of Japanese Marines from Hankow. The Anti-Japanese Association is picketting the Japanese Concession and calling on all Chinese employees of the Japanese firms to strike work.

Japanese Marines patrolling the boundary of the Japanese Concession have arrested a Chinese distributing inflammatory leaflets. The Mob seems to be working itself into a frenzy. Chinese and Japanese officials are conferring continually.—Reuter.

KING DECIDEDLY BETTER

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MORNING BULLETIN DISCONTINUED

LONDON, Jan. 10.

It is generally conceded in the Palace circles that the King has at long last taken a definite turn for the better.

The absence of official morning bulletin is considered very encouraging confirmation of the progress.—Reuter.

GENERAL BOOTH ASKED TO RETIRE

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HIGH COUNCIL'S SUGGESTION

LONDON, Jan. 10.

A communique issued by the Salvation Army says that the High Council has suggested to General Booth that he should retire from office, retaining the title of the General.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF RIVAL COUNCIL UNCONFIRMED

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Commissioneers of the Salvation Army, interviewed by Reuter, declined to confirm newspaper report that General Booth has appointed a new Council consisting of Commissioner Higgins, Evangeline Booth, Catherine Booth and two others to administer the affairs of the Army instead of him.

They pointed out that once the High Council was in session neither General nor anyone else was empowered to make any appointment for the administration of the affairs of the Army and such Council as that suggested would have no authority even if it was established.—Reuter.

ADVANCING CAPITAL IN RUSSIA !

TO RELIEVE BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT

LONDON, (By Mail).

A new cure for unemployment in England has been suggested by Mr. Ernest Remnant, editor of the "English Review", who has undertaken to organise a business delegation to visit Russia for the purpose of advancing capital for industry there on a huge scale.

"Russia to-day is living a hand-to mouth economic existence", Mr. Remnant said to the Daily News."

"What she needs is capital sufficient to rehabilitate her basic industries. The Department of Public Works estimates preliminary expenditure at £460,000,000.

"It is obvious that the position must first be regularised and debts recognised before long-term credit can be given, but when agreement has been reached England will find a new market to relieve a great part of her unemployed.

"I have no doubt about the ultimate result. The stories that get about concerning confiscated factories and penalised foreign capitalists are distributed with obvious and interested motives for the most part from Berlin.

"I have not yet the names of the delegates I shall take with me, but they will comprise engineering contractors for the most part. We shall be setting out in the near future."

STUDY IN UNITED KINGDOM

—:o:—

U. P. GOVT. TO AWARD 6 SCHOLARSHIPS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The Government of the United Provinces will award shortly six scholarships for study in the United Kingdom, one for a lady graduate to qualify as teacher, three for men for educational training and one each for the study of specific subject to be decided by the Allahabad and the Lucknow Universities.—A. P.

EX-SOLDIERS' SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

MORE MEN POUR INTO LAHORE

LEADERS PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The band of ex-servicemen continue to lie on Melram Road and have so far refused to disperse unless their leader Risaldar Anupsingh is released. They are spending their time chanting hymns and sleeping.

It is said that their numbers have been further increased by the arrival of some of their relatives and friends. Many of the band are suffering from maladies resulting from exposure.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has made adequate arrangements for food, clothing, firewood and medical aid and their efforts are being supplemented by the Arya Samaj and private agencies. The police guard continues at the spot.

The situation created by the Satyagraha of the ex-servicemen is becoming serious. The Satyagrahis are unwilling to leave the road until their two arrested leaders are realesed until the latter order them to cease Satyagrapha. They are all peaceful but stubborn.

An Akali Sikh who stated that he was not allowed to carry food to the ex-servicel men is squating on the road telling his beads. He said that he had resolved not to leave the spot or eat anything till the arrested leaders hhd been released. He has so far been 64 hours without food.

MORE EX-SOLDIERS PIUR IN.

More ex-servicemen and their relatives and friends are pouring into the city.

The police have formed blockade at Ravi Bridge where it is stated that several hundreds of ex-servicemen and their sympathisers are held up. The strength of the police force in Lahore has been increased and it is likely to be further strengthened.

LEADERS PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Risaldar Anupsingh and Sardar Sampuransingh, the leaders of the ex-servicemen, who were taken into custody, were to-day placed before the additional District Magistrate in the Borstal Jail Court in connection with the proceedings against them under section 107, C.P.C. The security demanded from then is a bond for Rs. thirty thousand each, with two sureties of Rs. 15,000 each.

Chaudhury Rahmatali, the only witness examined, deposed as to the contents of the speeches made by the two leaders on the 5th and 7th instants, alleging that the speeches were to the effect that they intended to go to Government House, the men meanwhile shouting that they would do what their leaders asked them to do. —A. P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR CANCELS TORU

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The ex-servicemen continue to lie on the Melaram Road. Last night they were supplied with firewood and food. On account of the situation created by the presence of the ex-soldiers in Lahore the Governor has cancelled his tour programme. If the men disperse His Excellency will leave Lahore for Okara on Friday and will return on January 13.—A. P.

NAU JAWAN SABHA PRESIDENT

—:o:—

LALA DAULATRAM RELEASED!

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Lala Daulatram Khanna, President, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Jullundur, who was arrested a second time in connection with the murder of Mr. Saunders has been released.—A. P.

JUTE WORKERS CLASH WITH DURWANS

Armed Gurkhas Rushed to the Spot

—:o:—

13 STRIKERS INJURED

Labour Leaders Including Spratt Discuss the Situation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

A slight disturbance is reported to have occurred in connection with the strike at the Clive Jute Mills at Garden Reach to-day and four 'durwans' in the employ of the Mill are said to have been injured. In addition to these one or two European assistants are also reported to have received slight injuries.

It appears that while tickets were being distributed to the strikers outside the mill gates for payment of wages, a 'melee' ensued in the course of which brickbats were hurled presumably by some of the strikers.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED.

Police pickets who were already near the scene soon brought the situation under control, after arresting four men.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Enquiries by a representative of the Associated Press on the spot go to show that trouble started at midday. About seven thousand workers assembled outstide the new mill gate, of whom seven hundred women workers were allowed inside the mill when tickets for payment of wages were being distributed. The men began to rush the gate and demanded admittance.

Mr. Grant, the Manager, who with 40 'durwans' was at the gate, asked the men to wait. Finding the gate barred, the men began to throw brickbats, which injured one woman and a child. The Manager was slightly injured by the brickbats. Meantime, information reached the Manager that the workers had forced open the other gate and had effected entrance.

Police assistance was immediately sought, and the further advance of the men was stopped.

'DARWANS' ATTACKED.

Just at this time a large number of workers rushed towards the 'durwans' quarters, broke the doors and windows, and assaulted five 'durwans' with 'lathis,' wounding them seriously, and looted their property. The mob then attacked another 'durwan', living nearby and it is reported, stabbed him.

ARMED GURKHAS ON SPOT.

The police arrived soon after, and were followed by a dozen armed Gurkhas. The police restored quiet and arrested five of the strikers, including one who had injuries on his person, under instructions from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipore. The six injured 'durwans' were removed to the hospital where the condition of the two of them is reported to be critical.

ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULTING WORKERS.

The Jute Workers' Union held a meeting at Kerbala at which the situation was discussed. Mr. Spratt, the Communist and other Labour leaders addressed the meeting. The Union leaders made allegations of assault of their men and according to them the number of injured men is 13.

The Manager of the mill, interviewed stated that the asault was presumably directed against the 'durwans', only as they were instrumental in searching the persons of two dismissed men one of whom had been found to have some mill yarn in his possession.

Police investigation of the affair has commenced and more arrests are expected. The mill gates and the locality are guarded by armed police and constables.—A. P.

MUSLIMS AND CONVENTION

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MAULVI YAKUB INTERVIEWED

PATNA, Jan. 10

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the Moslem attitude towards the decisions of the All Parties' Convention and the Nehru Report Mr. Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, who was here in connection with the Age of Consent Committee's sitting, said that the advanced section of Moslems would have accepted the Nehru Report if sufficient effective safeguards were provided to protect Moslem interests. But the attitude adopted by the promoters of the Nehru Report at Lucknow and afterwards at Calcutta had the effect of hardening the feelings even of advanced section of Moslems. Many Mussalmans including himself were still in favour of joint electorates provided the provisions of the Moslem League resolution passed at Calcutta in 1927 were accepted and incorporated in the Nehru Report.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES. FOR ALL TIME.

He supported the resolution passed by the All Parties' Moslem Conference at Delhi on the clear understanding that the resolution did not advocate separate electorates for all time. But separate electorates were demanded only till such time as the present conditions of relations between the two communities prevailed.

MUCH GRIEVED.

The last session of the Muslim League at Calcutta which included a "packed" gathering had given a severe blow to the status of that instutition. However the action taken by Mr. Jinnah in not possing any resolution was a very wise one and it was expected that the League would survive the shock after some time. He felt extremely grieved at this unhappy split in the communities at this critical juncture which would be used as an excuse for delaying freedom to the country. He reiterated his view that after all under a democratic constitution the majority was bound to rule whatever safeguards might be provided for the minorities and therefore he considered that it would be a demonstration of great lack of statesmanship on the part of the majority community if they did not show more generosity and breadth of mind at this juncture.—A. P.

MANMAD BOMB CASE

—:o:—

HEARING "IN CAMERA"

NASIK, Jan. 10.

The hearing of the Manmad bomb case will probably commence to-morrow *in camera*.—A. P.

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MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

(Continued from page 7.)

son that we have provided from the Revenue Rs. 14,51 for the repayment of Development Loans, while taking credit only for Rs. 10,00 from the sale proceeds of surplus lands. Again we have calculated the receipts from water rate from the G.I.P. Railway at the lower rate thus reducing the estimate of income from that source by Rs. 121. When these things are taken into consideration I am of opinion that our financial position may be considered satisfactory.

LAST YEAR'S BUDGET.

Before coming to the details of the Budget it would be interesting to review the important Budget figures of the last five years.

Opening Balance 1924/25 20,36, 1925/26 4,40, 1926/27 9,11, 1927/28 36,32, 1928/29 58,05, 1929/30 37,80.

Income 1924/25 3,13,06, 1925/26 3,26,68, 1926/27 3,27,99, 1927/28 3,30,42; 1928/29 3,27,43: 1929/30 3,33,36.

Expenditure 1924/25 3,10,91; 1925/26 3,19,95; 1926/27 3,22,07; 1927/28 3,25,92; 1928/29 3,33,37: 1929/30 3,36,49.

Closing Balance 1924/25 22,50: 1925/26 11,12; 1926/27 15,02: 1927/28 40,81; 1928/29 52,11: 1929/30 34,69.

The above figures show that our income has increased by about 7 per cent. and our expenditure by nearly 8-1/2 per cent. The important items of increase both in respect of income and expenditure will be mentioned under distinctive heads. The outstanding fact is that all the savings effected by retrenchment proposed by Sir M. Visvesvarava have already been wiped off and yet we are forging ahead, though the limited sources of our income are very nearly harnessed to the full.

The working cash balance at the beginning of the current year was Rs. 58,05 but it rose to Rs. 60.95 after the closing of the accounts for 1927/28. The next year's Opening Balance as originally estimated by the Commissioner was Rs. 37.80 and the closing balance of Rs. 33.12 including Rs. 81 in respect of advances for Plant and Machinery. This sudden depreciation in the balances is accounted for by the original deficit estimated in the current year's Budget to the tune of Rs. 5.93 and a further net decrease of Rs. 6.72 in the income for owing to fluctuations in income and expenditure during the year and the payment of Rs. 7.00 for Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children which was ordinarily payable from Loan Funds.

If we look to the figures of estimated Opening Balances for the last five years we find that only once viz. in 1928/29 the Opening Balance exceeded the corresponding balance estimated for the next year. It was Rs. 58.05 in 1928/29 as against the estimated Opening Balance of Rs. 37.80 for 1929/30. Compared with the small Opening Balances of Rs. 4,40 in 1925/26 and Rs. 9,11 in 1926/27, the next year's Opening Balance may be considered satisfactory. Had it not been for an unusual draw upon the surplus in the current year of which a mention has already been made by me, the position would have been much better. The closing balance estimated by the Commissioner is Rs. 33,12 but increased to Rs. 34,69 according to the Standing Committee's estimate. This figure also can be said to be very satisfactory as, excepting in the two preceding years when it was Rs. 40.81 and Rs. 52,11 the Balances were very much lower than those of the next year. In 1925/26 it was Rs. 11,12 and in 1926/27 Rs. 15,02.

According to the Municipal Act a cash balance of not less than 100 is to be provided. This limit was no doubt fixed when the income and expenditure of the Municipality were considerably less. Owing to the expansion of the City and its increased requirements this limit is rightly considered to be quite inadequate and the practice has been to provide for larger balances as a safety measure. But when we have balances exceeding our normal requirements the surplus should in the ordinary course be returned to the rate-payers by way of reduction in the taxes. According to this principle the burden of taxation on the rate-payers should have been reduced by at least 1 per cent. which would have reduced the balance by about Rs. 11,00 still leaving a substantial margin of about Rs. 24,00. But, so long as our finances have not reached sufficient stability and consequently we cannot be sure that any reduction made in one year will be maintained for some years to come so that any such reduction will benefit the tenants materially it is highly undesirable to make frequent changes in the taxation and to disturb the fiscal system of the Municipality. When we view the growth of our normal expenditure year by year and our debt liability already incurred and to be incurred in the near future, we should consider ourselves fortunate if we can manage to keep the taxes at their present level. This at least should certainly be our aim if we cannot see any immediate prospect of reducing the burden on the tax-payer.

STEADY INCREASE IN INCOME.

The income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,33,36 which is Rs. 17,26 more than the Revised Estimates for the current year. The actuals of the income for the last five years are as follows:—

1923/24	.....	Rs. 2,79,21
1924/25	.....	Rs. 3,02,15
1925/26	.....	Rs. 3,05,31
1926/27	.....	Rs. 3,21,35
1927/28	.....	Rs. 3,17,08
1928/29 Budget	.....	Rs. 3,27,43
" Revised	.....	Rs. 3,16,10
1929/30 Budget	.....	Rs. 3,33,56

From this it will be seen that the estimated income of the next year is more than the actuals for 1923/24 by Rs. 54,15. This steady growth of income almost unassisted by any increase in rates of taxation indicates the gradual recovery of the City from the depressing codition of a prolonged slump in trade. The principal items which have augmented our Revenue during the last quinquennium are:—

	1923-24	1928-29	1929-30
1. General Tax	1,11,11	1,52,97	1,30,60
2. Misc. Receipts	1,83	2,17	2,32
3. Water Tax	53,67	70,45	67,30
4. Contribution from Govt. for Primary Education.	4,41	8,50	8,50
5. Wheel Tax	10.72	10,86	11.50
6. Halalkhore Tax	28,18	33.10	33,27
7. Fire Tax.	5,16	6,22	6,03
8. Gerdens	12	2,10	00
9. Markets & Slaughter Houses	11,27	11,63	11,95

The new items which have contributed to our income are:—

1. License Fees from Hawkers & Squatters etc. Rs. 85
2. Contributions from Capital Funds to Revenue on account of Loan Works Staff Rs. 1,52
3. Development Fund Rent etc.. Receipts Rs. 3,50
4. Sale Proceeds of surplus land Rs. 10,00

On the other hand the principal reductions are:—

	1923-24	1928-29	1929-30
1. Town Duties	16,31	16,00	14,00
2. Cotton Duty	15,39	13.50	13.50
3. Interest on Investments.	5,94	3,25	4,25
4. Street Cleansing & Conservancy	1,07	1,00	98
5. License Fees from Land Conveyances & Music	66	5	5

GENERAL TAX

The General Tax is our stable source of Revenue. The operations of the City Improvement Trust and our Development Department have contributed not a little to the increase in the ratable value of properties. Although their active operations are responsible for the demolition of many old buildings, the construction of new buildings on the old and new sites made available by both these bodies has made an appreciable additio to the total rateable value on account of the improvement of amenities. At the same time the tendency of the residents of the City to migrate to the suburbs in spite of inconveniences is partly responsible for retarding the progress of building consruction. If our drainage system had been extended to the North of the Island and that part of the City had been made a healthy resort the migration would have been restriced to places within Municipal limits.

It is, therefore, necessary that better facilities should be provided within the northern limits of the City for building construction and cheap accommodation. This will indirectly help us in the disposal of our surplus land which at presene hangs like a mill-stone.

WARNING TO LANDLORDS.

This brings me to the question of the termination of the Rent Act, of which so much has been made. Taking the purchasing power of a rupee in July 1914 at annas 16 it went so low as 8 annas and 9 pies in 1920 and gradually increased to 10 annas and 9 pies in 1927. Taking the cost of living of a family at Rs. 100 in July 1914 it rose to Rs. 183 in 1920 and dropped down to Rs. 154 in 1927. The Rent Act allowed the Landlords 50 per cent increase over the pre-war rents. This increase, therefore, is in keeping with the rise in the prices, but as a result of trade depression and consequent unemployment the earning power of the poor and middle class people has been materially reduced, and the rent paying capacity of the poor and middle class people has been proportionately reduced. I should like to take this opportunity of warning landlords against indiscriminately raising of rents and thereby unwittingly scoring away tenants to suburbs with a resulting loss to themselves as well as to the Municipality.

WATER TAX.

Turning to the Water Tax, I regret to find that much is made of Mr. Kirpalani's statement in his Note on the Budget that the actual cost of water to the Municiptlity for 1000 gallons was 4.82 annas, the actual average rate per 1000 gallons of water supplied at 3 3/4 tax on value amounted to 2.10 annas and that the rates charged by meter measurement were very heavy. Those who rely on these figures and criticise the Standing Committee fail to distinguish individual consumers from corporate bodies who use water for trade purposes for instance the Railways, the Port Trust, the Mills, Stables, Race Course, etc.

Whereas the revenue derived from water tax on valuation in 1923-24 was Rs. 26,20 the revenue from meter measurement was Rs. 25.29. According to the Revised Estimates for the year 1928-29 the revenue derived from these sources is Rs. 31,00 and Rs. 33,00 and according to the Budget Estimates for 1929-30 it is Rs. 32,45 and Rs. 33,39 rtspectivtly. From this iit will appear that the trade has not been oppressed in this matter. One important thing which should not be lost sight of is that loans for financing ill the water works were raised on the security of rateable value of the properties in the City, and thus on the security of the individual tax payer who has born the main brunt of the debt charges and has patiently waited for a regular water supply .Moreover, most of the individual consumers are poor and middle-class people who use water for the bare necessities of life.

MOST HEAVILY TAXED CITIZEN.

For these very reasons Mr. Kirpalani's proposals to increase the water tax was turned down by the Standing Committee the year before last. The incidence of taxation in Bombay is 21-7-5 and this is higher than in Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon where it is Rs. 17 Rs. 7-2-5 and Rs. 19-4-7 respectively. Thus it will be seen that the Bombay Citizens is the most heavily taxed, and it would be a pity to tax him further in respect of water in preference to commercial bodies who get ample return for every drop of water used.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The contribution from Government actually receied towards the cast of Primary Education has risen from Rs. 4,44 in 1923-24 to Rs. 8,50 in 1927-28. Owing to the refusal of Government to pay their full contribution the net amount paid by them is only taken into account in the Budget. According to our calculation more than Rs. 12 lakhs is in arrears which if realised during the next year year will go to augment our surplus cash balance.

The income from the tax on public conveyances has risen from Rs. 10,72 in 1922-23 to Rs. 11.50 in 1928.

The increase from this source is due to the revision of Schelule G and the increase in the number of Motor Cars particularly public vehicles like Taxis and Buses.

The increase in Receipts from Gardens and Open Spaces from Rs. 12 in 1923-24 to Rs. 2,10 in 1928-29 was due to the receipt of arrears of rents from the Western India Turff Club. The annual rent being Rs. 50 the next year's total receipts come to Rs. 60.

Though the Receipts from Markets and Slaughter Houses have increased from Rs. 11,27 in 1923-24 to Rs. 11,63 in the current year and to Rs. 11,95 in the year of Budget, they have not kept pace with the increase the number in the City. The difficulty in attracting stall holders to Gilder Tank and Chowpatty Markets is particularly responsible for this situation.

The principal reductions as already mentioned by are in respect of town duties and cotton duty.

Both these are partially due to general trade depression and the diversion of trade to other ports. As this year the monsoon has been favourable a larger crop is expected and consequently the receipts from these sources will show an improvement.

EXPENDITURE.

I must now turn to the expenditure side on which I think we should focus our attention. The next year's estimated expenditure is Rs. 3,36,47 which is more than the estimates for the current year by Rs. 310.

The expenditure has risen by great strides during the last quinquennium as follows:—

		Rs.
1923-24	Actuals	2,89,50
1924-25	"	3,00,57
1925-26	"	2,90,87
1926-27	"	3,01,61
1927-28	"	3,14,45
1928-29	Budget	3,33,37
19229-30	Budget	3,36,47

Thus it will be seen that the estimated expenditure of 1929-30 is more than the actual expenditure of 1923-24 by Rs. 46,97

The new item of expenditure during the period is in respect of Loan Works Establishmenss the cost of which was Rs. 4,11 in 1928-29 and Rs. 2,61 in 1929-30.

DEBT CHARGES.

It will be seen that the Debt Charges have risen by Rs. 29,18 during the last five years and by Rs. 8,14 in the last year. The Commissioner's estimate of R.. 1,31,59 has been reduced by Rs. 1,16 at the Sinking Fund provision in respect of Loans to be raised in the year of Budget is not considered necessary. Accoding to Sir M. Visvesvaraya's restricted scale of capital expenditure the forecast of debt charges was Rs. 1,30,00 whereas the next year's budgetted debt charges are Rs. 1,30,44. But, the former included provision for the drainage.

The expenditure in connection with the Primary Education was Rs. 24,39 in 1923/24, Rs. 28,68 in 1928/29 and Rs. 32,82 in 1929/30 as estimated by the Schools Committee. This, however, has been reduced by Rs. 1,07 in consultation with the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee. The rapid increase in the expenditure during the last quinquennium is due to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in certain Wards of the City. The question of retrenching the expenditure in all possible ways is under the consideration of the Schools Committee and I am certain that the Schools Committee will not spare any efforts to effect whatever retrenchment is possible.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

The expenditure in connection with Hospitals and Medical Relief was Rs. 8,96 in 1923/24. Rs. 17,24 in 1928/29 and Rs. 17,25 in 1929/30. This increase is mainly due to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, the G. S. M. College, the Maternity Homes and contributions to the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital and Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital which have all come into being since the year 1925/26. The K.E.M. Hospital and the G.S.M College together cost us about 7,49 The expenditure in connection with these Institutions has come in for a good deal of criticism and I also was under the impression that the expenditure per head of patient was more here than in the J. J. Hospital. But my Doctor friends in the Medical Relief Committee who have gone very carefully through this section of the Budget as well as the Dean assure me that it is no tso.

GOVT'S ENCROACHMENT ON MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

We often hear it said that our City is an Imperial City and the Gateway of India and as such is entitled to a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer for he improvement of its amenities. It cannot be denied that Bombay contributes to a large extent to the Imperial revenue by way of Customs duties and Income-Tax and to the Government of Bombay by way of Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Registration, Entertainment Tax, Tax on Transfer of Property and other Scheduled Taxes without receiving an adequate return. The Entertainment Tax and the Tax on Transfer of Property should have properly come to this Municipality as the one is mainly drawn from the City and the other is restricted to the City limits. Thus the additional sources of Revenue which we can look to are encroached upon.

Our financial position is not so very alarming as it is sometimes made out to be. All the same it requires careful scrutiny and watching. As I have already told you by our scrutiny this year we have not only been able to obviate an increase of 1-1/2 per cent. in the taxes which the Commissioner very forcefully though reluctantly recommended and which to us seemed at one time imminent but we have also been able to reduce the total expenditure under Revenue heads by Rs 6.72. The Corporation, the Standing Committee or any outside Agencies specially employed cannot sufficiently probe into the details and find out wheher there is actually any waste or whether we get our money's worth. It is only the Executive more specially the Heads of the Departments who can watch the interests of the Corporation in this respect and improve the financial position. "Public control of public expenditure" says the Right Honourable Hilton Young "depends for its efficiency in a large measure on the financial scheme for the year being presented to the House and considered and approved once for all as a whole. To allow the scheme once approved to be treated as something still fluid and liable to extensive modifications must infinitely weaken effective control and supplementary estimates are the most harmful way of doing so. To make anything but the most restrictive use of them must deprive the whole system of its meaning and utility." I hope the Executive will mind these words well and will not disturb the Budget Grants by asking for transfers or supplementary grants except for very cogent reasons.

RENEWED FIGHTING AROUND KABUL.

REBEL LEADER ACTIVE

INDIAN MAILS CARRIED TO KABUL BY AEROPLANE

PESHAWAR, Jan. 10.

Bacha-I-Saquo, the rebel leader, appears to be retaining superior position in the fighting near Kabul. There is no other news from that quarter.

A camel caravan which came through to Landi Kotal dumped its goods there and returned. An ordinary convoy of bullock carts has arrived safely here after being held up for two months in Afghanistan.

No telegraph land line is working in Afghanistan to-day, for apparently all telegraph lines have been cut.

The Royal Air Force "Victoria" Aeroplane flew from Peshawar to Kabul and back yesterday with mails both British and Afghan. It did the journey there and back in four and a quarter hours starting at ten in the morning and returning at 2/15 in the afternoon. Permission has been given for a weekly airmail service from India to Kabul.—A. P.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT

APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF COMMUNICATIONS CO

LONDON, Jan. 10.

With the approval of all Governments concerned the boards of the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Associated Telegraph Company have nominated Sir Basil Blackett as Chairman, and the Earl of Clarendon as a Director of the proposed Communications Company.—Reuter.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SUMMONS ISSUED

IMPORTANT AGENDA BEFORE ASSEMBLY

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Governor-General's summons has been issued by the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, requiring the presence of members of the Central Legislature at the Delhi session which in the case of the Assembly commences on January 28. It is not yet known whether Lord Irwin will open the Assembly session with an address or choose to address both Houses in a joint session.

The political situation and other developments during the last few months have been such as to warrant a review by the Governor General in which he can take an opportunity to indicate the Government of India's viewpoint and the measures it proposes to take in the discharge of its duties.

Meanwhile notices of questions and resolutions indicating the keen interest which mtmbers of the legislature take in the several problems confronting the leaders of the corntry.

n the Council of State Dr. Rama Rao has tabled a motion that inasmuch as the Linlithgow Commission have not dealt with the question of the development of waterways as a means of transport of agricultural and other produce there should be appointed a committee including members of both Houses to examine the possibility and desirability of developing such communications and suggest ways and means to effect such developments.

KARNATAKA AS SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Dr. Ramrao has also a resolution relative to the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis. He suggests the appointment of a committee with a non-official chairman to enquire into and devise ways and means for the formation of a separate Karntaka province and to submit a report before the end of the year. He wants the Committee to be assisted by a Financial Expert.

SALT INDUSTRY.

The general feeling of dissatisfaction at the refusal of Government to refer to the Tariff Board the question of protection for the Salt Industry will find expression not only in the form of resolution but also in the shape of certain intricate questions by Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar intended evidently to elicit answers from Government leading to a full dress debate.

JUTE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Birla will draw attention to the Linlithgow Commission recommendation for the appointment of a Jute Committee similar to the Centra Cotton Committee and ask Government as to when the Committee will be formed and how it would be financed.

COST OF SIMON SHOW.

Kumar Gangnand Sinha has questions relating to the kind of receptions given to the Simon Commission and the expenditure on the Central and provincial committees affiliated with the Commission.

He also wants to know the Government's plans with regard to the reintroduction of the Reserve Bank Bill and further whether they have received any communications from India Office regarding Mr. Haji's Coastl Reservation Bill, and if so their purport.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS

MR GAYAPRASAD SINGH'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

A resolution has been tabled by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh in the Legislative Assembly for discussion at the forthcoming session on the old standing question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. It may be recalled that in 1921 when the late Mr. Bhurgri recommended complete separation the Government attitude was declared to be one of benevolent sympathy and the resolution itself was withdrawn on an undertaking being given that if any local Government decided to take up the question which related to a provincial subject the Government of India would raise no objection and would proceed to make such legislative changes as might be necessary to give effect to the proposals of the local Government concerned. This enunciation of policy was taken advantage of by certain provincial Governments to prepare schemes which were submitted to the Government of India. The schemes were, however, not all of a uniform character and it was felt that if the uniform system of judicial administration was to remain unaffected by changes consequent on introduction of the proposed reforms these reforms also should be planned on uniform lines. Hence it was decided that no province should proceed to settle the matter on lines of its own choice and that the Government of India could not merely rest content with facilitating legislation to give effect to provincial decisions as was thought possible at one time. After consulting the Secretary of State the Government of India therefore decided that the problem must be dealt with on substantially uniform lines though for any minor adjustments in the provinces they were prepared to provide the necessary legislative changes.—A. P.

"BARDOLISING" BAGLAN

MR. R. G. PRADHAN TAKES LEADING PART

NASIK, Jan. 10.

A move is being made in Baglan for "Bardolising" the Taluka. Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., is taking a leading part in the movement.—A. P.

A POOR SUBSTITUTE !

"BEATING UP DEMONSTRATIONS OF BOYCOTT"

SIR J. SIMON ON NEED FOR "HARD THINKING"

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Sir John Simon, writing to the President of the Spen Valley Liberal Association, alludes to the attempts to beat up demonstrations of boycott against the Statutory Commission, and declares that this is a poor substitute for hard thinking which is necessary if the Indian political progress is to develop along constitutional lines. He adds: Meanwhile members of the Commission are working steadily and usefully with the Indian Central Committee. "Every province has its special problems, and the mass of documents and body of evidence keep us very busy and leave little time for sight seeing. Everyone is well, and it is a great satisfaction to feel that they are all working together in common spirit for the common purpose."—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

ment and have caused a revolution in Revenue methods, so that the Record of Rights Act has come to be amalgamated with the Land Revenue Code by Act IV of 1913. By the present Land Revenue Code so amended, the Registered "Occupant" was abolished, and occupancy made to depend upon possession and every occupancy formed into a new Unit of Holding, thus going far beyond the old 'Recognised Sharer of a Survey Number'. The splitting up of the survey numbers into small plot and Pahni Numbers came to be legally recognised by Secs. 117 A, B.

STRENUOUS OPPOSITION BY SIR P. M. MEHTA.

This legislation was strenuously opposed by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as being a piece of ruinous policy, since it encouraged fragmentation. Efforts were also made by non-official members since 1917, to secure legislation for the prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of fragments already in existance but these were opposed by the Members of the then Government. As a result of the fragmentation which was not only allowed to proceed but was actually legalised as shown above, we have now a large number of holdings which have become unprofitable for cultivation and some have been left uncultivated and yet the assessment and a revised assessment are still being exacted from the poor cultivators, who are still clinging and will continue to cling to them for their natural and inborn sentiment and well-known love for a piece of land, howsoever unprofitable and burdensome it may be. And in connection with this the whole speech of Mr. Anderson the Settlement Commissioner on the Small Holdings Bill of Sir Chunilal Metha will prove interesting reading. He says with a considerable amount of pride that "For the last 34 years, he has moved about in the fields of this Presidency, especially in connection with the matters arising out of fragmentation of holdings."

MR. ANDERSON ON "GRAVE AND MENACING" POSITION.

The facts observed by him are, says he, "extremely grave and menacing for the agricultural welfare of this Presidency. The population of this Presidency being about 20 millions, excluding Sindh, each one of this population, will have to live on 1 2/3 (one and two-thirds acres) and out of this 1 2/3, so much is poor stuff that he has to live really on little more than one acre." And the reason why fragmentation is increased is according to him that the Joint Family which was formerly intact has now, especially since 1886, been dissolved under the operation of the Income Tax Act and secondly because of the 'pressure' of population. If the process of increasing fragmentation goes on from year to year then the production must go on falling. There are plots of land, so small and so narrow that though they are under the command of the best canal in the Presidency, they cannot be irrigated because you cannot have a water channel cut through them to irrigate them, and some of them are left uncultivated. The troubles about boundaries, about weeds, about fencing, about straying cattle, about the inability to make any improvement have al been graphically described by him to show that, by the fragmentation, large areas of land have become unproductive and even uncultivatable. Better tools, more capital, and better methods cannot be employed on these fragments, and he has wound up the debate by two quotations:— These are the words of Professor K. T. Shah of the Bombay University, in his "Sixty Years of Indian Finance":

"The modern civilised State cannot consider its duty accomplished merely by bringing about a greater degree of distributive justice in its tax-burdens. It must make it its first concern that the wealth of the people increases. The agricultural wealth of India cannot increase so long as the cultivator is tilling small unprofitable holdings, with the perpetual risk of their being still further reduced. Legislation 'must' simultaneously be undertaken to reduce the 'morcellement' (fragmentation) of the agricultural land in India by some systems of pre-emption or some other guarantee against sub-division of uneconomic kind, concomittantly with a definite scheme of consolidation of agricultural holdings."

(To be continued.)

SEQUEL TO BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Mr. Munshi's Move to Amend Land Code

DRASTIC AND OPPRESSIVE POWERS TO GO

Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C. proposes to introduce in the next sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. The object of the Bill is: "to reduce the stringency of the unnecessarily drastic powers which are now possessed by Government in recovering land assessment."

Following is the text of the Bill:—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, in the manner hereinafter appearing, and whereas the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been obtained for the introduction of this Bill under Section 80 C of the Government of India Act, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act 192—.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the word "Code" means the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879 as amended up-to-date.

(3) In Section 56 of the Code, after the words: "by sale of the occupancy or alienated holding" add the words: "or such part thereof as may be necessary to realise the amount of such arrears."

(4) In Section 56 of the said Code delete the words: "or may otherwise dispose of such occupancy or alienated holding under rules made in this behalf under Section 214" and the words: "whether by sale as aforesaid, or by restoration to the defaulter, or by transfer to another person or otherwise howsoever."

(5) In Section 57 of the said Code delete words: "or other person entitled to hold it according to the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force."

(6) In Section 150, add the words:

"Proviso (a): No other process referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) shall be resorted to until after the expiry of the period prescribed in the written notice referred to in subclause (a) hereof.

"Proviso (b): the processes hereinbefore mentioned shall not be enforced concurrently."

(7) In Section 153, delete the words: "or otherwise dispose of."

(8) In Section 154, delete the word "also" in the first paragraph.

(9) In Section 154, add after the first paragraph the following proviso:

"Provided that such distraints shall not be effected before sunrise and after sunset or by gaining an entry into a dwelling house by breaking into the same or otherwise by the use of force."

(10) In Section 154 after the words: "under the orders of Government" add the words: "in the form specified for the purpose in the rules."

(11) In Section 155, delete the word: "also."

(12) In Section 156, delete the words: "The Collector's decision as to what property is so entitled to exemption shall be conclusive."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The processes of recovering the land revenue contained in the Land Revenue Code are extremely stringent, far-reaching and oppressive. They are not well defined and leave unlimited powers to Government under Section 214 to make supplementary rules and resolutions. These rules and resolutions also have been in the direction of making these processes more rigorous than before. These processes were observed in full operation on a recent occasion in Bardoli and with a view to safeguard the rights and interests of the agriculturists it is necessary that in some places these processes should be better defined in the Act itself and in others their unnecessary rigour modified.

DRASTIC AND OPPRESSIVE.

As an arrear of land revenue is a first charge on the defaulter's land under Section 56 of the Land Revenue Code and is enforceable at the discretion of Government without resorting to an independent tribunal, the change proposed will not interfere with the legitimate recovery of revenue: it will only deprive the Collector of the District of discretionary powers which are highly drastic and oppressive.

Section 3 is intended to deprive the Collector of the power of forfeiting occupancy, however large, for an arrear however small. Such a power left in the hands of the Collector of the District is and has proved highly dangerous to the security of the tenure to which the tenant is entitled. It is therefore proposed to restrict this power to such part of the occupancy as may be necessary to realise the amount of the arrears due.

ARBITRARY POWERS.

Section 4: The recovery of a rent being in the nature of a civil claim it can easily be enforced by a public sale of the forfeited occupancy. Section 56 however gives to the collector powers of disposal which are not defined or limited by the Code. Under the supplementary rules (rules 120 to 123) framed for such disposal, the Collector can enter the forfeited land in the register as "unoccupied". Once the land is entered as "unoccupied" it is treated as the property of Government and becomes transferable to any one else on such conditions and on payment of such price as the Collector may impose in some cases subject to the orders of Government. In view of the provision for public sale this power of disposal is unnecessary for recovery of revenue: and only permits land of any value forfeited for small arrears, being transferred for any price however small, thus depriving the agriculturist of the benefit of a proper market price of his holding. In order that the recovery may proceed on a legitimate basis, it is proposed to remove this arbitrary power leaving Government to ordinary methods of recovering claims known to Civil Law.

Section 5: The change proposed is consequential to Section 4.

SAFETY AND SECURITY.

Section 6: At present all the processes under Section 156 can be enforced before the expiry of the notice and concurrently. Both these provisions destroy the safety and the security of the agriculturist's tenure. It is necessary therefore that proper safeguards should be introduced so as to prevent the revenue officers from treating these processes as anything else except remedies of a civil nature for the recovery of a money claim.

Sections 7 and 8 are consequential.

Section 9 is intended to incorporate in this Code what has been the subject matter of a Government Resolution.

Section 10: The rules have failed to prescribe any specific form of the order. Orders in ordinary correspondence are by a Government Resolution treated as valid orders. It is proposed that such orders should be given in a specific form so that the officer giving the order may treat his act with the responsibility and formality it deserves.

Section 11: This Section is consequential.

LEGITIMATE PROTECTION.

Section 12: Section 156 exempts from distraint certain articles which are exempted from attachment under a decree of the Civil Code by the Code of Civil Procedure; but the protection is rendered nugatory by the proviso which makes the Collector the sole judge of exempted articles. The Section is therefore intended to give legitimate protection to the agriculturist's necessary movables.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

PLEA FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Notice has been given of an important piece of legislation by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram with a view to secure an equitable distribution of the burden of land revenue and taxation. The bill is entitled "Bill to further amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879" and provides for exemption of occupants of agricultural lands not exceeding five acres from all taxation and imposes a graded of assessment ranging from 10 percent of the profits from agroculture to 50 percent.

In his statement of objects and reasons Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram says:—"The burden of the present land revenue assessment on the small holder is very heavy. The primary object of the bill is to provide for exemption of the smallest holder and I think five acres is a fair limit.

The bill also provides for a graduated scale of assessment calculated to vary the burden of the land tax according to the capacity of the land-holder. The Government of Bombay have regarded fifty precent of the rental value as the maximum assessment. In actual practice it is understood about forty percent is now being levied as an average for all holdings. Both the principles of exemption of the small owner and the graduation of public taxation have been adopted by the Government in the case of income tax and I see no valid reason why they should not also be incorporated in the law relating to land revenues.—Free Press.

BOMBAY-KARACHI RAILWAY ROUTE

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram has also given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council:— "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to urge upon the Railway Board the desirability of taking early steps to start the construction of a direct Bombay-Karachi Broad Guage railway route and of a feeder line from Amarkote to Jhudo in Thar Parkar District of Sind.—Free Press.

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18.	Eversharp Pencil	300
19.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
20.	Circular Tin Container (E. P. N. S.)	250
21.	Manicure Set	250
22.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
23.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
24.	Washing Belt	150
25.	Vanity Case	150
26.	Box of Pears Soap	145
27.	Pocket Knife	130
28.	Glare Glasses	100
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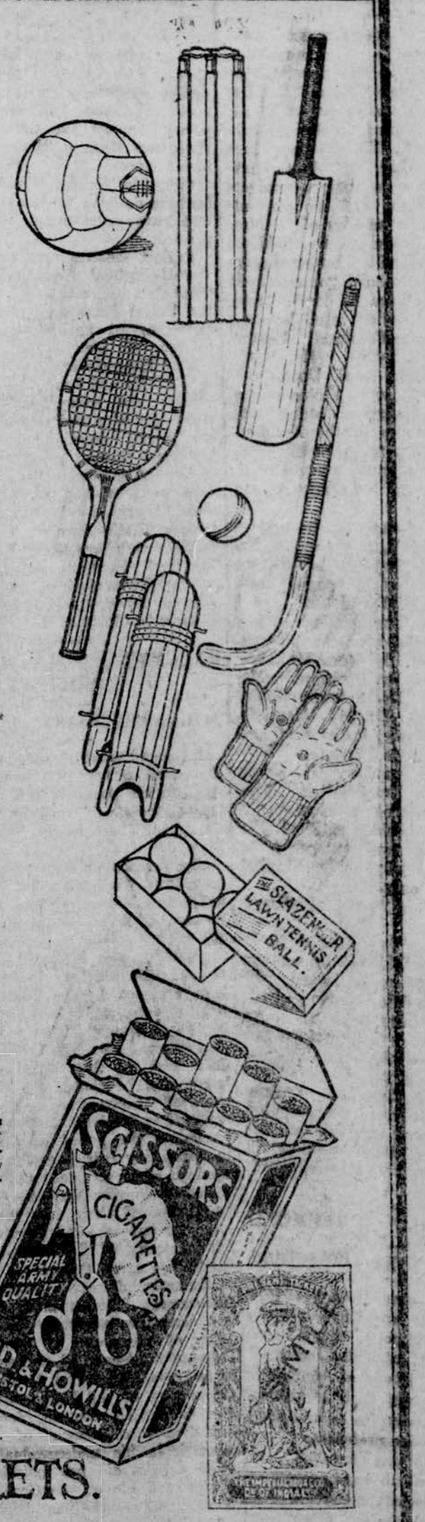

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No. S/53

REPLY TO MR. DUNSTAN

CALCUTTA STATION DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

BETTER PROGRAMME LESS EXPENSE

It may interest Mr. Dunstan and the public to know that many additions have been made to the programmes broadcast from Calcutta station since the retirement of the self-styled "Commander of the Mauretania," at considerably less cost than the alleged inadequate "finances" complained of by Mr. Dunstan.

This reply was made by Mr. J. R. Stapleton, Director of the Calcutta station to an Englishman representative who sought his opinion regarding the statement made by Mr. Eric Dunstan, former General Manager of the I. B. C. and who is now with the B B. C. as announcer from 2 L. O.

Mr. Dunstan said:—"The I. B. C. have been using the crew of the Mauretania to run a cross-Channel steamer. The whole staff in India resigned because they felt they were neither earning their salaries nor building for the future on the inadequate finances provided for the programme."

That is putting the cart before the horse, in my opinion said Mr. Stapleton. If the I. B. C. was a cross-Channel steamer, surely Mr. Dunstan could not blame the directors for keeping down expenses, especially if they had to have the crew of a much larger vessel to keep their own smaller vessel afloat.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Since the resignation of Mr. Dunstan and his collegues many improvements have been effected. So far as Calcutta is concerned, the directors have sanctioned an increased allowance for programmes and an additional substantial sum has been sanctioned for the purpose of establishing outside broadcast lines. Line connections have been laid to the Grand Hotel and the Band is being broadcast regularly, while negotiations are proceeding with a view to establishing lines to Fort William for broadcasting the Band of the 52nd Light Infantry. Both the European and the Indian programmes have been lengthened and orchestral concerts for Europeans and appropriate programmes for Indians are now regularly broadcast on Sunday mornings. The cost of European programmes has been considerably reduced without impairing either their quality or diminishing the number of artists or hours of broadcast—the latter having actually been extended.

A further innovation which has had remarkable success has been the appointment of two men to discover the names and addresses of persons who possess wireless sets and forwarding these to the Postmaster-General. This is bringing a number of "pirates" to book and forcing them to take out licenses.

DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA.

Additions made to the programme as from January 1, were:—Children's hours (European and Indian); Sharo Market closing prices; tea sale results every Tuesday; and jute and gunny closing prices. Other additions to be made to the programme in the near future are:—local news of interest to upcountry listeners and tiffin hour music.

It is perhaps a pity, proceeded Mr. Stapleton that the former staff had had experience with B. B. C. Naturally they had been accustomed to much different ways of working and at me the same difficulties which we have here are not experienced. The difficulties of broadcasting in India are much more numerous and, it may be said, are unique. There are so many different languages for one thing and there is not the same organisation or control.

UPHILL FIGHT.

It is an uphill fight in India at the present time because of the fact that there is no proper supervision of licenses but we are making good ground and there is no doubt of its ultimate success. If Government would step in and make it a regulation that people buying wireless sets be forced to produce a license it would do much to ensure its success. There are hundreds of people in Calcutta who own sets yet have no license, and that is one of the main difference between broadcasting at Home and in India. At Home, it is a punishable offence to have a wireless set without a license and the law is strictly enforced but here we have no real protection.

IMPERIAL BABY WEEK CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION

The object of a Baby Week Campaign is to promote in every way possible, high ideas and ideals regarding Fatherhood, Motherhood and the well-being of Infants and Little Children. The foundation of health is laid in infancy, even before birth itself.

A local Baby Week Campaign is a form of propaganda which by reason of its very intensity is calculated to have great effect. The British Isles, under the auspices of the National Baby Week Council, have led the way in Baby Week Celebrations. The movement is spreading throughout the British Empire.

The National Baby Week Council, England, awards annually a handsome Silver Challenge Shield (donated by the "New of the World") for the most effective local Baby Week Campaign held throughout the Empire, including the Irish Free State, but excluding the British Isles. Conditions vary enormously throughout the Empire, and therefore each Campaign is judged on its merits, particularly in relation to the way in which it is devised to meet the peculiar circumstances of the district it is to cover.

The Shield was won for 1926-27 by the Health and Baby Week Committee of Bellary Municipality, Madras Presidency, India, and for 1927-8 by the Baby Week Committee of Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa.

SCHNEIDER CUP RACE

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The race for the Schneider Cup has been fixed for sixth and seventh September.—Reuter.

A STORM IN TEA-CUP

NORMAL SITUATION IN NAMAQUALAND

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Port Nolloth.—Situation in the diamond-fields of Namaqoland is normal except for the presence of a large police force. Members of the Committee appointed by diggers has already disagreed, and a new Committee has been appointed, members of which are motoring to Copetown to interview the Minister of Justice. But th affair is regarded as a storm in a tea-cup.—Reuter.

PROPOSED AMERICANO-DUTCH RUBBER COMBINE

NO BACKING TO M. KLOPPENBURG'S PLANS

LONDON Jan. 9.

Amsterdam.—The "Telegraaf" declares that neither the Dutch Government nor the Dutch, rubber producers will have anything to do with M. Kloppenburg's plans.—Reuter.

WORLD COMMERCIAL POLICY AND INDIA.

Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Professor C. N. Vakil will deliver a series of four public lectures on "World Commercial Policy and India, since the Peace" in the Lecture Hall South Wing, University Buildings. The lectures will be delivered on Saturdays at 6 p.m., beginning with Saturday, 12th January 1929. The subjects of the lectures will be:—

(1) Commercial Basis of Modern Civilisation.

(2) The Economic Domination of America.

(3) The Triumph of Protection in the British Commercial Policy.

(4) The Indian Problem.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER 1928

APPRECIATION BY THE MARATHI PRESS

The "Kesari" of Poona says:

"Bombay Chronicle," Congress Number, price As. 8. In the Special Congress Number issued by the "Bombay Chronicle" during the Congress Week, the articles contributed by Messrs. Saklatvala, Satyamurti, Vinayakumar Sarkar, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale and Nilkantha Das on various subjects are clear expositions of the present-day situation. The articles of Mrs. F. H. Das, Mr. Soloman, Dr. Siddiqui and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya on Art deserve special mention. It contains best pictures of views from Somanathpur, Gwalior and Mysore. Mr. Ahivasi's Three-Coloured Picture "Mangalkala," Bhakta Haridasa's "Hunsuta," "Ashoka and Upagupta" are excellent. By giving photos of various prominent Congress leaders and the writers of articles in the Number the Editor's attempt to make it an interesting one, is quite successful.

"The Maharashtra" of Nagpur remarks:

"Chronicle" Congress Number—"Bombay Chronicle", the popular Nationalist Daily of Bombay has issued during Congress Week a Special Number. Pandit Motilal's picture and other pictures in this Number are good. Messrs. Saklatvala, Satyamurti, Sir Pheroze Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Deblavi, Rajagopachari, Dr. Deshmukh, Masani, Prof. Karve, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Dr. Md. Alam, D. V. Gokhale, Doraiswami Aiyangar and a few other writers of note have contributed to this Number. Though it is called "Congress Number," it contains thought-provoking articles on a variety of subjects besides political. We wish every success and prosperity to this enterprising Daily. The Number is priced at As. 8 only.

The "Balvant" of Ratnagiri observes:

"Bombay Chronicle" Special Number (Price As. 8).—This bulky volume containing over 112 pages issued by the "Bombay Chronicle" during Congress Week, containing articles on Commerce and Industry, Literature and Art, etc., is an admirably valuable gift. The pictures printed on art paper are nicely got-up and attractive. Various writers of note have contributed thought-provoking and readable articles on topical subjects. It is moderately priced at As. 8 only and is worth preserving.

A SALVATIONIST SENTENCED

A WOMAN WITH MANY CONVICTIONS

Eighteen previous convictions were proved against Mrs. Margaret Olive Johnson, the 61-year-old Salvationist, widow, of Castle-lane, Rayleigh, who was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour at Southend Police Court on charges of obtaining sums of money amounting to several hundreds of pounds by false pretences.

Mrs. Johnson, who was arrested at Inverness, was alleged to have represented that she was to benefit under the will of an Australian uncle to the extent of £74,000.

One of Mrs Johnson's daughters, Mrs. Catherine Annie Jones, of Telford-road North Kensington, told the court that her father, a petty officer in a mine-sweeper, was blown up by a mine during the war. Her mother had a pension from the Admiralty of £2-0s-5d. a week. Her mother had never said anything to her about having been left a fortune.

Mrs. Eleanor Jane Elizabeth Coxon, of Little Edward-street, London the youngest of Mrs. Johnson's three daughters, said that her eldest sister, Eva, who lived in Canada, had not been heard of since 1914. Mrs. Coxon said she knew nothing of any fortune.

ASKED TO TAKE MONEY.

Mr. Nolan, on behalf of Mrs. Jhonson said that she tell a Mrs. Winter, a very good friend, that she had some money coming from a relation in Australia, but she denied that she told the story to anyone else. The only thing she could conclude was that Mrs. Winter had spread the story around Rayleigh. People having heard the story went to her and asked her to accept the money.

Inspector Sach presented Mrs. Johnson's record, showing 18 previous convictions for false pretences and theft, the first being in 1880. She was a native of Glasgow, her correct name being Margaret Jhonson.

She had been convicted at Stockton, Bishop Auckland, West Bromwich, Nottingham, Hull, York, Belfast, Liverpool, Exeter, Barnstaple, Carlisle, Lough, Huntingdon, Cupar, Dundee, and Newcastle.

Mrs. Johnson received longest sentence when she was last convicted at Newcastle in 1912, and was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour and three years' police supervision.

The chairman said the cunning which had been shown in obtaining the various amounts was almost past comprehension.

—"Daily Herald."

HEAVEN RUNNING WITH COCKTAIL!

GERMAN PLAY UNDER CLERGY'S LASH

The Deity portrayed in a plus-four suit, drinking whiskies and sodas, and Heaven depicted as stocked with saxophones and cock-tail shakers, has aroused a storm of protest against the German play "Marriages are Made in Heaven", by Walther Hasenclever.

Clergy in Weimar, Frankfort and Brandenburg describe the play as blasphemous and have endeavoured to have it suppressed.

Packed theatres and the dramatic critics throughout Germany acclaim it as "harmless and amusing", says the British United Press, and, in spite of the protests levelled against it, the play is to continue on tour.

Herr Hasenclever has depicted the Deity as a kindly and benign old man receiving whiskies and sodas from the hands of Mary Magdalen and seeking her advice on how to make marriages in heaven and how to remake them.

Mary Magdalen is portrayed as a modern young woman whose halo is a half-moon of gold, set in diamonds borrowed from a Berlin jeweller.

She makes love to St. Peter, seen as a mild and harmless old bureaucrat who speaks Viennese slang and who talks in a comic falsetto voice when disapproving of Mary's efforts at flirtation.

CALCUTTA MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION

A special meeting of the Calcutta Mathematical Society was held lately in the room of the Socicy at the University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. There was a very large attendance.

The proceedings began with an address from Prof. Ganesh Prasad, in which after welcoming Mathematicians and gentlemen present, he discussed three questions, viz., (1) why was the organisation of Mathematical research in India so inordinately delayed, (2) which amount of success has been achieved by the Calcutta Mathematical Society, and (3) through whose efforts and through what circumstances is that success due. Prof. Ganesh Prasad dealt with the first question at great length and attributed the delay first to want of encouragemnt in Mathematical research in England itself up to 1870, secondly to the policy of the Government in appointing British graduates to Professorships of Government Colleges in India without requiring them to consider it to be a part of their duty to engage hemselves in research, and thirdly to the slavish mentality of the Indian people who would not exert themselves to organise Mathematical Research without help from Government. Such a man as Sir Asutosh was needed to overcome the slavish mentality of the people of Bengal. So the Calcutta Mathematical Society was founded in 1908. According to the President, the success of the Mathematical Society was due to Sir Asutosh Mookerjee who had dreamt of dreams of Mathematical research in his undergraduate days, but which dreams did not materialise because of the attitude of the Government. Sir Asutosh was Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for eight years after the foundation of the Society, which helped the Society to attract sympathy and collaborators to a greater extent than would have been the case.

After the President's speech, messages from a number of famous Mathematicians all over the world were read by the Secretary, Dr. N. N. Sen, praising the excellent work done by the Society and wishing it continued success in the future.

Speeches in praise of the Society were also delivered by representative Mathematicians including Dr. Gorakh Prasad, Mr. B. N. Prasad, Mr. H. N. Datta, Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. K. L. Burman.

The Secretary read letters from the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice B. B. Ghosh, Director of Public Instruction, Education Secretary, Principal Rambsbotham, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth and a number of distinguished persons regretting inability to attend owing to previous engagements.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary praised the Society for the solid work done by it and wished it every success.

Speeches in praise of the Society were also delivered by Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Urquhart and Principal G. C. Bose. The meeting was then dissolved and the guests were treated to refreshments.

10TH MILAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

With the object of creating an annual market which may offer to industry and commerce the opportunity of trading in products by means of direct comparisons of, and competition in, quality and prices, the International Sample Fair of Milai is organized each year for the period 12-27th April.

The Fair is managed by the Ente Autonomo Flera di Milano (which for the sake of brevity is also called in the present general regulations and in the other official documents Ente Autonomo, or simply Ente or else Fair) either directly or through dependent offices or persons outhorised when necessary.

For particulars write to the Milan Fair, International Samples Exhibition, via Domodossola Milan, Italy.

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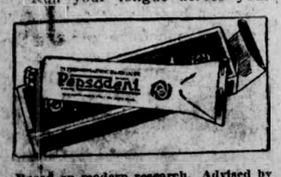

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WAGES CUT MEANS INEFFICIENCY

WANTED TRAINED WELFARE WORKERS

MISS WINGATE'S EVIDENCE

—:o:—

Miss L. Wingate, Industrial Secretary, National Committee, Young Women's Christian Association, India, Burma and Ceylon, gave very interesting evidence before the Bombay Mill strike Inquiry Committee, on Thursday morning.

Speaking generally on the Standardisation scheme, Miss Wingate said, that judging by the information during her study of conditions in Bombay Mills, she should say that a standardised scheme of Wage payments was desired by all, but that it was most necessary to insure that a reasonable number of operatives did actually obtain the standard average wage when working on piece rates. She had seen from the Wage-books that the actual wage received, varied considerably. Along with the standardised wage there should be a daily or monthly minimum wage payable to all presenting themselves for work during the full working month. Many complaints were made to them by the women of time wasted waiting for work, or some hours or even half days lost because work in the department was slack. The only way of securing that the calculated rate was actually earned by a fair proportion of the operatives would seem to be to have a minimum wage in each department where the standardised scheme was in operation.

The scheme itself might be considered "fair and reasonable" on the present basis It must be borne in mind that the rates for Women were low and should be considered as supplementary to family earnings. A widow could not keep herself and her children in decency on this wage.

Miss Wingate agreed with the mill owners that increased efficiency was the urgent need of the Bombay Mills.

AGAINST WAGE CUT.

Miss Wingate was very explicit in her views about the wage-cut proposed in the standardisation scheme. She observed:

"It is a fact amply proved by industrial history that cutting wages never increases efficiency, but the reverse. Low paid labour is never efficient. It seems to be assumed that the inefficiency is all on the side of the workers. My experience would lead me to believe that this is by no means the case. Therefore the process of improving it would need to take into account this fact. It has been repeatedly stated by the foremost employers that a cut in wages should be the last and not the first step in reducing the cost of production. The report given of the action taken by the Mills on the Report of the Tariff Board indicates that very few of the other recommendations have yet been carried into effect. It seems only fair and reasonable that the Inquiry Committee should satisfy itself that all other possible means of reform have been tried in the industry before they agree that a reduction in wages is inevitable."

WASTE OF TIME.

Miss Wingate then commented on the standing orders for operatives. She said:—

The amount of time wasted by operatives sitting in the compound, smoking, etc., during working hours is obvious to any visitor to the mills and is an undoubted source of loss and one of the chief causes of the inefficiency complained of. In my opinion, however, this practice does not indicate special laziness on the part of the Bombay workman. The Deccan farm labourer from whose ranks so many mill workers are drawn, is well known as an industrious worker. It does indicate in all probability, that a full day's work of 10 hours with only one break, under the conditions of work at present obtaining is a strain greater than he is physically able to bear. If greater efficiency in respect of continuous work is to be hoped for, attention will have to be paid to such matters as ventilation, lighting, temperature and labour saving devices, and other methods of improving conditions of work. Malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases are rife among the workers and greatly impair their vitality. It will be generally admitted that they are under-nourished. In this connection it may be pointed out that according to the report of the Government Inquiry into Working Class Budgets, 1923, the average male-worker lives on less than the amount supplied to prisoners in the Bombay jails doing 'light' work. Better housing and better wages will help to remedy both these obstacles.

REGULATION OF REST PERIOD.

An attempt to regulate the rest period is well worth making and a break of half an hour for a meal in the morning, as suggested, and probably also a fifteen-minutes' break in the afternoon, will be found profitable, if feasible. In my experience however a lage number of workers in some mills go home at noon for dinner, thus it will be a hardship if the noon hour rest is shortened. Attention must also be paid to the question of provision of space and facilities for eating if all operatives are to take their dinner simultaneously in one-half hour. Neither suitable space nor access to water taps for large numbers at one time are available in many mills.

It is generally admitted that at present only 8-1|2—9 hours' actual work is obtained from the operatives. It will probably be found that the proposed 9-1|2 hour day will give better results if the hours are not extended so as to involve an attendance of 11-1|4 hours a day on the mill premises.

The proposed rule "that operatives attending late are liable to be shut out and treated as absent, but may be admitted on payment of a fine" seems to call for comment. It would seem fairer to deal with this as is done in England, for instance, late arrivals, after a certain interval of grace, are shut out for the half day and admitted at noon with the forfeiture of the half day's wage. The proposal to admit on payment of a fine seems to me to open the way for bribery."

WANTED TRAINED WELFARE WORKERS.

Concluding Miss Wingate said:—I would like to bring to the attention of the Inquiry Committee the advisability of trained Welfare workers being appointed by mills to follow up bad time-keepers, poor efficiency workers and all who habitually earn less than the average wage. There are often remediable causes for the poor work turned out by this class of workers: causes due to health and home conditions. Such a worker would be of incalculable value in helping to improve conditions of work and in supervising amenities provided so as to ensure their proper use. This proposal is not made as one which can be taken up when the industry improves, but as a means towards that improvement. Without some such provisions, as those indicated above, I am very doubtful if the arrangements proposed to make the operatives work more steadily will meet with the success desired."

The Committee adjourned till Friday.

METEORITE TERRIFIES CULTIVATORS

—:o:—

HYDERABAD FALL

A meteorite which fell in a field near the village of Naoki in the Hyderabad State has been received by the Geological Survey of India office in Calcutta from Mr. G. H. H. Mills of the C. I. D., Hyderabad.

The stone, shown in the accompanying photograph, is 7 inches long, weighs 4,920.7 grammes, and it is calculated that a portion that has been broken off weighed 200 grammes.

It is stated that three other meteorites fell simultaneously in the same district, striking terror in the hearts of the cultivators. Whether the four stones were parts of one large mass, broken in fragments during the descent, is not known, but the fragments were separated by a maximum distance of 2,017 paces.

As it was raining heavily when the stones fell there were, but few men working in the fields, and according to the testimony of three of them, a roaring noise was heard in the sky, followed by some heavy objects splashing into the mud. No luminous phenomena were observed. So alarmed were the villagers that they fled and none approached the vicinity for two days, and it is thus impossible to know if the stones were hot when they reached the ground.

The maximum depth to which a stone penetrated the earth was eighteen inches.

Local authorities are endeavouring to recover as many of the stones as possible for dispatch to the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The stone now in Calcutta is described by Sir Edwin Pascoe, Director, Geological Survey of India, as a good specimen. It is notable of meteoric falls in India, said Sir Edwin, that all are observed, the density of the population rendering the likelihood of an unobserved fall impossible.

MIDDLESBOROUGH METEORITE.

The velocity with which a meteorite strikes the earth is no greater than that of an ordinary falling body subject to friction. The impact speed of a meteorite which fell at Middlesborough in England was calculated to be no more than 412 feet per second. The speed with which they enter the earth's atmosphere, however, is quite another matter and has been estimated to exceed 40 miles per second.

In a fall at Hessle several stones fell on ice, which was only a few inches thick and rebounded without breaking the ice or themselves. The depth to which a meteorite penetrates depends upon the speed, form, weight and density of the meteorite and on the nature of the ground. At Stannern a stone weighing two pounds entered to a depth of only four inches; a stone weighing 547 pounds, which fell in Hungary, made a hole eleven feet deep.

The likelihood of a living creature being hit by a stone is extremely remote, and there is but little evidence to prove that any human being has ever met his death in this way. At Nedagolla in India, however, a man was so near to a fall that he was stunned by the shock, and at Mhow, a century ago, a labourer is believed to have been killed by a stone.

Though the surface of a meteoric stone becomes very hot during the early part of its flight through the air, it is cooled again during the later and slower part of the flight. Had the stones that fell at Naoki been dug out immediately they would have probably been warm to the touch. At the moment of their impact meteorites are not hot enough to char woody fibre on which they may chance to fall, nor is the surface then soft, for terrestrial matter with which the surface comes into contact makes no impression upon the meteorite.

Where many stones fall at the same time they are generally distributed over a large area elongated in the direction of flight, as apparently, was the case in the Naoki fall, and the largest stones generally travel farthest.

Meteorites are generally covered with pittings which have been compared in size and form to thumb-marks. These are noticeable in the photograph of the Naoki stone. They are probably caused by the unequal conductivity, fusibility and fragility of the superficial material.—The "Statesman."

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RETREAT AFTER VICTORY!

WHY MRS. SUN YAT-SEN IS AN EXILE?

Chinese Masses Ignored

—:o:—

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S MACHINATIONS EXPOSED.

In the recent Session of the Indian National Congress, when a resolution congratulating Nationalist China on its success was brought forward, there was much opposition to it on the ground of the alleged wrong treatment meted out to Madame Sun-Yat-Sen. The following article by Miss Anna Louise Strong in the China Weekly "Review" records the dignified Non-Co-operation of the "First Lady of China" against her erstwhile associates and throws lurid light on the working of the National Government in Nanking.

—:o:—

While Nationalists of many varieties in China (generals, politicians, students, merchants) are hailing Victory and receiving recognition from the great powers of the earth, and preparing to join in a spectacular funeral for the dead revolutionist, Sun Yat-Sen, in whose name they claim to conquer, the widow of Sun Yat Sen who shared his many exiles, struggles and disappointments is enduring again a lonely exile in Europe. She is surely the strangest of all the exiles that Europe harbours. For the victorious Nationalists, far from driving her out, sought by force and persuasion to prevent her departure from China. Even now they seek her, hoping to induce her to return and share in their honours.

But she flees them. Incognito, and in strange circumstances, living in inexpensive pensions in Berlin or Paris, she avoids the emissaries sent to recall her to ease and prominence. The honour they offer she regards as the betrayal of all her husband lived for; the Chinese groups she still communicates with are those who are being suppressed and slain by the victorious Nationalists. Among the varieties of Nationalists mentioned above, you will note generals, politicians, merchants and students, but no workers and peasants. It is because of the suppression of these last two groups that the widow of Sun-Yat-Sen fled from victory.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

The victory and prestige offered her and from which she flees are no inconsiderable ones. From end to end of China to-day her husband is given honour almost beyond that of mere mortal. Great meetings open with three bows directed to Dr. Sun's portrait, and the repeating of his last will, The Three Principles which he proclaimed—People's Nationalism, People's Government, People's Livelihood—are the text on which every Nationalist claims to base his politics though they are most variously interpreted. Nor is position as the widow of the "Father of his Country" the only path to prominence offered to Soong Ching-ling (the personal name of Mrs. Sun.) As a member of the Soong family, she has connections in all official Nationalist circles. Her brother, T. V. Soong, is the well-known Minister of Finance who signed the treaty with the United States Government, whereby the new Nationalist Government was recognized. Her brother-in-law is Chiang Kaishek, the victorious Commander-in chief. Through family connections as well as through her own abilities, there are few avenues open to women to which she might not aspire in the government. She refuses; she breaks politically with her family—a remarkable act for a Chinese woman.

SLANDEROUS INSINUATIONS.

Meantime gossip pursues her. Unable to purchase her allegiance, her former associates try to blacken her name and prestige with slander. She is rumoured married to various persons in Russia and Germany; any prominent Chinese revolutionist who seeks her out to work with her may be alleged her new husband. This is a peculiarly insidious form of detraction in China, where the remarriage of any widow is a sore loss in dignity, and where for the widow of Sun Yat-Sen to find consolation in a lesser creature would be considered an insult to his memory. The woman who, of all the Chinese I know, is most beautiful and gracious, and who is still in her most charming thirties, is doomed by her own high past to future loneliness. Yet the rumours follow her, though there has been not a shadow of fact to excuse them.

Even these slanders are perhaps not so annoying to her as other rumours which constantly deny her the possibility of independent judgment. It is perhaps not only in China that women are refused the credit of their own opinions. "When I make any statement," she said to me in Paris, "they will not concede that I, a woman, can have an opinion. All my opinions have been influenced, it seems, and usually by Moscow."

TELEGRAM TO CHIANG KAISHEK.

As one who has known Soong Ching-ling for many years—in Shanghai, in Hankow, in Paris—I can bear witness to the slow thoroughness with which she forms opinions and the enduring tenacity with which she holds them. I remember the circumstances under which she sent the telegram from Moscow to General Chiong-Kai-Shek denouncing his break with Russia and his suppression of mass movements. To most Chinese it seemed no doubt that a woman who could send such a rebuke to a man who was a great general and her brother-in-law, must be out of her mind and under the influence of the Bolshevik devil; to most Russians, on the other hand, the courteous Chinese phrasing was insufficiently brutal in dealing with a "counter revolutionist." But neither any Chinese nor any Russian friend suggested this telegram to her; she wrote it on her own initiative and unaided. I happen to know that the two men most popularly supposed to be dominating her action (Michael Borodin, former Russian adviser to China, and Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister in the Nationalist Government) did not even know of the telegram til I they saw it in the newspapers. Yet they were staying in the same hotel with her, and a friendly consultation might have seemed most natural to any person not instinctively independent in forming decisions.

This independence she has shown from early days though it is an independence so masked with quietness and modesty that it comes as a renewed surprise on each occasion. For she is a thoroughly Chinese woman in her shrinking from stantling or aggressive action—sensitive, dignified, keenly aware of even slight varations in the social or political atmosphere.

Her first open act of self-determination was her elopement to Japan to marry Dr. Sun, greaking a betrothal that her family had arranged and scandalizing all, since no girl of her position ever broke a betrothal. Joining this revolutionary idealist many years her senior, she followed him from land to land and now devotes her young widohood to carrying out the ideals they once fought for together. It is in the interpretation of these ideals that she diverges sharply from the present victorious Nationalists who all claim to be foollowing the great leader. Since she holds this difference seriously enough to have chosen exile in place of a high post in victory, it is worthwhile knowing the point at issue when most of the world to-day unthinkingly identifies the Nationalist success with the triumph of sun-Yat-Sen.

HOLDS TO THE STRICT IDEALS OF HER LATE HUSBAND.

Briefly then, the principles on which Dr. Sun in his later days reorganised the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, and to which Soong Ching-ling still holds, Demand the widespread organisation of peasants and workers as a basis for governmental power. Since this principle is also held by the Chinese Communist Party (which, in a later stage, would go further), it is also essential to co-operate with best communists to obtain rapid and mass wide organization. Since this principle is also not not dissimilar from the Workers and Peasants' Government of Soviet Russia, who have made important experiments in Workers and Peasants' organization, one must regard Soviet Russia as a friend. It does not follow that one becomes a Communist or completely copies the Soviet scheme; one regards these groups as allies, while working out Chinese problems in accordance with Chinese conditions.

Such were the tactics adopted by Dr. Sun in the later years after repeated disillusionments with the incessant conflicts among the merchant and professional elements which till then composed the Kuomintang. On the basis of these policies the Nationalists expanded with strength and swept across half China. The first advance, which reached the Yang-tse River nearly two years ago, was in only the smallest degree a military triumph. It was a triumph of the rapidly organizing peasants and workers, who brought the armies north. Military defeats were turned into victories when sympathizing peasants led the nationalist armies by secret paths to their enemy's rear. Shanghai was taken—not by any armies, but by the organized workers of Shanghai who seized the arsenal, drove out the northerners and gave the city, a week later, into the hands of the southern troops.

A WORKER-PEASANT ADVANCE.

The first advance was therefore a worker-peasant advance. It worried the world, and called forth the armed forces of Britain, Japan, America—just as the worker-peasant victories in Russia had previously done. But the second Nationalist advance of the past year, which took Peking, was a capitalist advance, financed by the bankers of Shanghai. Its victories wert won by soldiers, not by repolutionists. 'Americans recently reurned from Nanking comment on the delegations of bankers and business men from Shanghai, and say that the problems discussed were those of business, with no mention of the Chinese masses. It is not without reason that the powers of the earth have been startlingly quick to recognize this government.

CAPITALISTS IO POWER.

The generals to day in power among the Nationalists have not merely ignored the peasants and workers' organizations. They have actively suppressed them, some with extreme bloodshed, others more shrewdly. They have expelled all Communists from the ranks of the Kuomintang Party, and have broken all relations with Russia, throwing out even trade representives, banks, and transport steamship lines. They have suppressed "anti-imperialist boycotts which the Kuomintang two years ago initiated. Their policy is that of the Shanghai businessmen—to pacify the land under western-trained officials so that business as usual may resume. This, if it can be achieved, is without doubt an advance over the arbitrary militarists such as Chang Tsoling, with his court of concubines and feudal pomp. It leads to a capitalist China, with Chinese merchants fighting for place against foreign capital, under the ordinary method on business competition. But it says no word of better conditions for the starving peasants paying over half their crop as rent or the over-driver and hungry workers undergoing the hell of the uncontrolled industrial revolution. Or rather, the few words it does say are words of suppression.

It is for this reason that Soong Ching-ling breaks with her old associates as they rise to power. She does not believe they can build the revolutionary government that has been promised to China. There are, among them, she said too many conflicting selfish interests.

TWO PROBLEMS.

Her estimate of the present government in Peking is especially significant, in view of the speedy recognition accorded to it by foreign powers. Has she perhaps a clearer knowledge than the foreign offices of alien governments of the men with whom she has worked for years? Will they again break asunder, plunging China once more into chaos, or will they achieve unity and stability? They face two problems in the organization of power, aside from the tremendous economic problems of rebuilding and remarking China. First of these is the subordination of the "de facto" military potentates (all somewhat ambitious and suspicious) to a civil control. If this is attained, there remains the problem of what liberties and governmental participation, if any, will be accorded the workers and peasants. Even those generals who have suppressed them most bloodily have done so in the name of national unity, promised "welfare" legislation after the taking of Peking. Thus do all rulers in war time; and few keep their promises. Will the Chinese victors keep theirs, in view of their financial alliance with the Shanghai bankers? If they do not, I know many provinces where they may look for trouble.

STANDS BY WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

Such are the problems facing the would-be organizers of China. Soong Ching-ling excludes herself from their hour of triumph, choosing rather to stand with the suppressed peasants and workers the strength of whose organizations, today illegal, no one may know. This places her in a position of peculiar isolation. since she is after all not a worker nor a peasant nor a communist, and can hardly return to China to organize secretly among these masses. If she had more of the occidental love of aggressive fighting, one might imagine an immediate path for her. To exact as the price of her return the freedom of workers and peasants to organize, to use contant publicity as the vigilant guard of that freedom, to resign again spectacularly whenever that freedom is threatened—how often have western policical parties employed such tactics! But for a Chinese woman, trained in reserve and endurance, how impossible. Nor must it be forgotten that the Chinese press is in the hands of her opponents, and that even while they proclaim themselves the champions of Dr. Sun, they have more than once suppressed papers that dared print the utterances of the widow. The most notable occasion I remember was when she left Hankow, proclaiming that its government had become counter revolutionary. Few Chinese ever knew her reasons; several newspapers were suppressed for trying to print them.

HER CHOSEN PATH.

In whatever direction across the world her path lies, it will not be the path of compromise that she will take. I have seen her enough to know this. I have seen her in Hankow when old friends and members of her family came to plead with her to leave the revolutionary govcrument and come home to Shanghai avoiding the political strife between two wings of Nationalists. They related to her the scandals her isolation gave rise to, assidiously spread by her enemies, and begged her, for her reputation and that of her dead husband, to return to her home. . . . I have seen her later, under the bitterest personal disillusionment when her brother, T. V. Soong, with whom she had worked in the revolution, came to Hankow to break the revolutionary government there. I have seen her later when she reached Moscow, physically almost wrecked by the pressures used to prevent her journey. And I know that though she may break in health some day under the stresses of modern politics, she will not bend from the path she has chosen.

Nor will her path, I fear, be that of joyously aggressive leadership, for she loves neither fighting nor leadership. It will be, more probably, the path of steady endurance, of slow, underground building, of many misrepresentations and many disillusions—the path her husband also followed. "The Chinese women', one of the leaders said to me, "will in the end go far. For though they are slow to arouse yet they are more strong to endure than any people in the world."

(Continued from Column 6)

thusiasm of Calcutta but would shed of its unreality which damped one's hope. If the Punjab begins now in a business-like fashion to work out every item of the Congress programme, it may even hope to celebrate the attainment of a constitution as portrayed in the Nehru Report. If in spite of its best effort, such a consummation has not come about by the end of the year, it has to show its preparedness for inaugurating a no-tax-campaign and such other direct action as may then be devised by the Congress. If the Punjab means all this, it will begin by putting the Congress organisation in perfect order without any prompting from above, it will enroll members by the thousand and show an absolutely honest and clear register of membership and an equally clean record of its accounts. It will hasten to remove all internal friction and squabbles. A year is none too much for the preparation suggested in these lines. Will the Punjab rise to the occasion? If it cannot, the next best thing it can do is in all humility to advise the Working Committee that it cannot shoulder the responsibility hastily undertaken by its leaders.

CONGRESS, A POWER HOUSE FOR NATIONAL WORK

Constructive Programme Explained

ABANDON POLICY OF "HUSH-HUSH", SAYS MAHATMAJI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Last year's was a remarkable Congress in more ways than one. It was remarkable for the attendance of delegates, visitors and spectators; it was remarkable for the resolutions it passed; it was remarkable for the compromises the leaders made and broke. There was both reality and terrible unreality about the Congress. But behind the unreality it showed the greatest possibilities for the nation. The bubbling enthusiasm of the people who knew nothing of the unreality was an unmistakable proof of what the nation could do if it was properly harnessed and its energies turned into profitable channels.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's address was eminently practical. It was even great for the boldness with which he defended the Report and for presenting the nation with an unexciting but true programme in spite of the clamour for unadulterated excitement. The whole address is a piece of constructive statesmanship. It promises the substance of independence instead of the shadow of which one hears so much nowadays.

If thus Pandit Motilal Nehru's address is boldly constructive Sjt. Sen Gupta's is usefully destructive and polemical. He defends and accepts the Nehru Report rightly as a step towards the goal of complete independence. His address clears the ground as if by design for the Presidential address. He successfully explodes the docrine of Britain's trusteeship and the 'blessings' of British rule. He asserts that Britain has never done justice except under pressure of physical force and concludes by insisting on freedom at any cost. To this end he demands social revolution equally with the political. Both the addresses show that there is no political progress without equal social progress, if the former is to come, as it must to be real, from internal effort and not as a gesture from the British 'trustees' in answer to India's 'prayer.'

Hence the 'tame' programme of social reconstruction and effort. Behind the 'tameness' lies the battery for storing the necessary strength for internal and national political effort.

OVERHAUL CONGRESS.

The first item of preliminary importance therefore is the overhauling of the Congress. It is owing to my hurried draftsmanship that reorganisation of the Congress stands fifth in the list in the second resolution moved by me. It should have stood first by right. For without complete overhauling of the Congress, there will be no other work. If the Congress which is the salt loseth its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? The Congress is the power house from which all the power for all the work is to be derived. If the power house is rotten, the whole national work must be necessarily so.

The delegates to the Congress were mostly self-appointed. The election procedure laid down by the Congress constitution was discovered to have broken down. This was one of the terrible unrealities about the great annual demonstration. If the first for Swaraj whether defined as independence or dominion status is to be solid and real, the reformation of the Congress is the first need to which the Working Committee has to devote its attention. Let nothing be hushed. We shall gain nothing by a policy of 'hush hush.' The disease must be made known all over the Congress world before it can be successfully tackled. Every organisation to be living must show growth. But the Congress is suffering from internal decay. And even as a patient suffering from tuberculosis often shows ruddiness and plumpness s is the Congress showing every year the ruddiness and the plumpness of a consumptive patient betraying to the seeing eye of the physician the surest signs of approaching decay. As at present constituted, the Congress is unable to put forth real united and unbreakable resistance. If the Calcutta demonstration were a reality, there was no reason why such a vast mass of people as had gathered there could not wrest power from unwilling hands. But the demonstrators had gone not to demonstrate strength, they had gone as if to a circus as sightseers. And strange as it may appear, the Congress pandal was constructed as an adjunct to and in the midst of an enlarged edition of Filis's circus.

WARNING TO PUNJAB.

This must be changed if we are to exhibit reality at the next Congress. The volunteers dressed in European fashion presented, in my opinion, a sorry spectacle at Calcutta and the expense incurred was out of keeping with the pauperism of the nation. There were no representatives of rough and rugged businesslike farmers. The Punjab has to alter this.

The Congress must not be used for making money. If there is to be a surplus it must be a surplus from the humble offerings of poor but real representatives of a poor nation coming to the annual gathering not as idle sightseers but as soldiers eager to take part in the annual stock-taking and ready to give a good account of themselves on the occasion arriving.

If I had my way I should separate the deliberative portion from the demonstrative and spectacular. I should exclude visitors from the deliberative section; or if they must be allowed, I should have an open air enclosure divided into sections strongly but elegantly fenced. Meetings in the enclosure will then have to be held during the early morning hours and in the evenings. This will at once simplify the labours of the reception committee and result in great economy. Artistic decorations are surely possible in an open air enclosure which is any day preferable from the standpoint of hygiene to a closed pandal which suffocates, no matter how well ventilated it may be.

We are a nation passing through the Valley of Humiliation. So long as we have not secured our freedom we have not the least excuse at the annual stock taking season for amusements, riotous or subdued. It is a week of serious business, introspection and heart searching; it is a week for evolving national policies and framing programmes for giving battle to a power perhaps the strongest and the most vicious the world has ever seen. I submit that it is impossible to do clear thinking or to evolve programmes political, social, economic, and educational in the midst of distraction, noise, rush and a lavish display of boisterous amusements fit enough for a children's pantomime, entirely out of place as an appendage to a deliberative assembly intent on preparing for a grim life and death struggle. Our annual Exhibition ought therefore to be strictly of an educative character and its organisation should be entrusted to an expert body like the All-India Spinners' Association. Indeed, it is the only body fit to handle it, so long as the Congress retains Khadi as the centre of its policy of boycott of foreign cloth and of economic reform among the millions of India's peasantry.

PREPARE NOW.

If the Punjab is in earnest, it will profit by the lessons of Calcutta. It will give us nothing of the glowing en-

(Continued in Column 4.)

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